The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,702. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To sail in February.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1064 Tons Register, CHARLES ORMSBY, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars, apply to Bombay, 18th December 1863. WALLACE & Co.

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THE Superb Black Ball Line of Packet Ship GOLDEN EMPIRE, D.M. GOODALL, Commander. This fine clipper Ship has superior Saloon accommodation for first class passengers.

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FOR CALCUTTA.

Calling at Calicut, also at other Ports on the Coast, if sufficient inducement offers.

TO SAIL EARLY IN FEBRUARY.

THE first Class Ship " PRINCESS SOMAWATTY." PARKER, Commander. For Freight and Passage apply to LECKIE & Co., Agents for Captain and Owner.

Bombay, 26th January 1864.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. PIONEER, J. WOOLER, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on MONDAY the 1st February, at 3 P. M.

For Freight and Passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient embarcment offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 850 Tons, 130 H. P., Captain BLACKMORE, will be despatched on 13th February, at noon, with mails, passengers and cargo for Calicutta, touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN ON THE 8TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY, AND 9TH AND 9TH MARCH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY ON THE 13TH AND 27TH FEBRUARY, AND 10TH AND 27TH MARCH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, at 6 P.M. on the 8th February, and the Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, at 6 P.M. on the 20th February, leaving Cochin respectively on the 13th and 27th February.

For Passage rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd January 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat on every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, until further notice.

TUESDAY next, the 2nd February, the JOHNSTON CASTLE will leave Bombay at 3 P.M., FRIDAY next, the 5th February, the MAHARAJ at 5 P.M.

For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c. apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 29th January 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PILOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWELLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 1st instant, precisely at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Consignees of

B B 390 Tins
B I 200 " } Paint,

shipped by Messrs. Turner, Williams & Co., London, per *Star of India*, consigned to order, are hereby requested to pay the freight due thereon, and take immediate delivery, otherwise the same will be sold to liquidate landing and other charges.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Star of India* and Owners.

Bombay, 27th January 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Anonyma*, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any boats the Captain may be able to secure without further notice at the expense and risk of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Myrtle*, arrived from Clyde, are hereby requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Myrtle* and Owners.

Bombay, 28th January 1864.

CONSIGNEES WANTED.—The Consignees of the following packages per *Walmer Castle*, Captain ORMSBY, from London, are requested to apply for delivery orders without delay. The goods will be delivered on payment of freight and charges.

R M C	9502	1 Case.
J T }	18	1 "
F D }		
J M F	1/12	12 "
S C & Co.	"	7 "
S F	1/8	8 "
T H	9/12	4 "

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain C. Ormsby.

Bombay, 22nd January 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Salamanca*, arrived from London, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any Boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Agents Ship *Salamanca* and Owners.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees wanted for 4,630 Bars of Iron per Ship *Confidence*, from London, shipped by Leopold Brusewitz, consigned to order, are hereby requested to send forward and take delivery immediately, otherwise it will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

BYRAMJEE AND MERWANJEE,
Agents for the Ship *Confidence*.

No. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay, 29th January 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of 35 Cases Merchandise, marked AWJ, shipped by Messrs. C. J. Jackson and Co., of Liverpool, on board the *Treaton*, are hereby informed that the Goods in question are now lying at the Custom House Bunder, at their risk, and that they will be delivered on payment of landing charges.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

NOTICES.

TWO EXPERIENCED SURVEYORS WANTED. Enquire at the Bombay Water Works' Office.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, MR. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on MONDAY the 1st February 1864, at 4 P.M., to receive the Directors' Report, and to declare a Dividend for the three months ending 31st December 1863.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 25th January 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Fee to be levied upon every bale of Cotton exported to Foreign Ports from any port or place in the Presidency of Bombay, under Section XIII. of Local Act IX. of 1863, has been fixed by Government at the rate of four annas per bale, and that the same will be levied from and after the 1st February 1864.

GEO. INVERARITY, Commissioner of Customs.

Office of Commissioner of Customs,
Camp Oorun, 27th January 1864.

NOTICE.—SIX PIECES OF A NEW STEAM CRANE, shipped from London to Bombay per *Hahnemann* for the use of this Company, are missing, and it is supposed that they have been delivered in error to Consignees of other machinery by the same vessel. The undersigned will feel obliged by any information respecting them.

THOMAS BLACK,
Bombay, 28th January 1864. P. and O. S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY the 1st proximo, for the conveyance of 50,000 Tons, more or less, of Road Metal, from different quarries about the island to the sites of several Depots in the Town. Further particulars can be obtained on application at the office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners, No. 8, Hornby Row, Fort.

R. SIMS,
Acting Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 26th January 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in Bruce Lane, on MONDAY, the 29th February 1864, when the Secretaries will lay before the Meeting a Report on the results of the working of the Mills during the past year.

JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR & Co.,
Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received from professional men at the Office of the Executive Engineer Poona and Kirkee, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of February 1864, for constructing the undermentioned Work by contract:—

Erecting a New Church in the Civil Lines at Poona.

Plan and specification of the same will remain open for inspection at the Office, until the above date.

G. CLOSE, Captain R. E.,
Executive Engineer Poona and Kirkee.

Ex. Engr's. Office, Poona, 27th January 1864.

MR. BLACK'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Ticket Price Rs. 15 each for the Series of four Entertainments, to take place on

TUESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY.
FRIDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.
TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.
FRIDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

May be had on application at St. Andrew's Library, THACKER, VINING & Co.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—The Certificates of Shares in this Company will be ready for issue at the Company's Office, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 27th day of January, instant. Shareholders are requested to produce the receipt for the first Call at the time of applying for Certificates.

W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY.—CALL OF Rs. 150 PER SHARE.—NOTICE.—In the terms of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a Call of Rupees 150 per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 20th February 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th Jan. 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CALL OF RUPEES (300) THREE HUNDRED PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (300) Three Hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the Company on or before the 22nd February next.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX. R. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 28th January 1864.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF COTTON PRESSES SITUATED IN THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that any person desirous of obtaining a License for the working of any Cotton Press situated in the Town or Island of Bombay, should apply to the undersigned, who has been appointed, in conformity with Section V. of Bombay Act IX. of 1863, the Officer empowered to issue such Licenses. All applications should specify the number of Presses for which Licenses are demanded, the locality in which they are situated, and the power employed for working them. The fees to be levied for every Press so licensed, will be found in the Schedule attached to the previously quoted Act. Every applicant for a License must, with his application deposit with the undersigned "a cloth, parchment, or paper, "impressed or marked," either with some distinctive mark, "not less than one foot square, or with his name, or that "of his Firm or Company, in letters not less than one inch and a half long."

Rules already been published in the *Government Gazette* in conformity with Section 4, that this Act is to be in operation from and after the 1st of February 1864. Those therefore who are interested in the Cotton trade, either as owners of Presses, or dealers in cotton, are invited to render themselves conversant with the provisions of the law. The undersigned will cheerfully give his assistance to those who may stand in need of it.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT, Chief Inspector.

Byculla Club, Bombay, Jan. 1864.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.

EQUITY SIDE.

CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, RUTTONBAEE, his Wife..... } Plaintiff.
... ... } vs.
FRAMJEE MANOCKJEE... ... ... } Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in this Cause, and bearing date the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one; all persons claiming to be Creditors of Manockjee Nugrazi, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, the Intestate in the Pleadings named are peremptorily required either in person or by their Solicitors on or before the 16th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to come in and prove their claims before me at my Chambers, in Court-house, Bombay, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.—Dated this 29th day of January 1864.

GEO. TAYLOR, Master in Equity.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Fire and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Morning from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

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Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

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LEA AND PERRINS beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances, the names of L. & P. *forged*.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such inmitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

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JOHNSONS'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejeeoree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

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A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS.—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d. per Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling ditto; Commission or Inland Exchange from ¼ to 10 per cent.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

A CARD.

It will be considered a favor if Gentlemen and others to whom Bills have been sent during the past year—in a great many instances twice or thrice—will now make an effort to pay them. The names of all those who have not yet paid for Newspapers and Periodicals supplied them during 1863 can only be continued on our lists by immediate payment being made for those already received and in advance for any wished for hereafter. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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RECENT MEDICAL WORKS.

Hilton's Mechanical and Physiological rest in treatment of accidents and Surgical diseases, and the diagnostic value of pain ...Rs. 12 0
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TO BE LET.—Two Large GODOWNS, underneath Messrs. BROWN, CLOUGH & Co. Apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE and ARDASER EDULJEE SOOKIA, in the Premises.

TO LET.—SEPARATE ROOMS as well as complete OFFICE ACCOMMODATION suitable for Banking or Mercantile Offices with one or more Godowns.—Apply to MASCARENHAS & Co.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A small quantity of superior rich and dry LISBON, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 23rd December 1863.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.		
Mosselle, do.	do.	1 "
Sherry, do.	do.	3 "
Claret, do.	do.	2 "
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes		½ "
The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—		
Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.		
Sherry, do.	do.	3 "
Brandy, do.	do.	1 "
Old Tom, do.	do.	1 "
Whiskey, do.	do.	1 "

W. NICOL & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. 1852 " 28.
2 Do. do. 1860 " 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	"	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	"	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	"	28
Do. Superior Pale	do.	"	24
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	"	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	"	8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	"	25
St. GEORGE,	do.	"	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	"	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	"	20
Do. do. do.	do.	"	18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)...	do.	"	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	"	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD HEATLEY & Co., of London—WINES, &c., for sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod Heatley & Co.	at per doz.	Rs. 35
Do. do. do. Brand, a Crown.	do.	28 "
MOSELLE, superior Sparkling, extra st quality Brand R. Tod and James ...	do.	35 "
Do. fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown.	do.	28 "
SHERRY, very dry, Whole Cask ...	do.	25 "
Do. superior OLD AMONTILADO, Black Seal ...	do.	28 "
BRANDY, fine Old Pale ...	do.	32 "
Do. do. Brown ...	do.	32 "

January, 1st 1864. COUPLAND & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. ...	Rs.	40	0
Do. " a Crown ...		30	0
Do. Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...		21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality ...		40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co....		36	0
Do. Fine Brand a Crown ...		30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co....		30	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal ...		20	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal ...		26	0
Do. Golden, Do. ...		26	0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal ...		26	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal ...		30	0
Claret Light Capsule, ...		15	0
Do. Yellow Seal ...		22	0
Do. Red Do. Pints ...		17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts ...		32	0
Port, Black Seal ...		26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac ...		34	0
Do. Brand a Crown ...		24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal ...		18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal ...		28	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERIES—

Black Seal.....Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red.....Pale Dry	"	"	30
Bronze do. } Good Dinner Wines ...	"	"	24
White do. }			
Brown do. }	"	"	22
Yellow do. }			
MADEIRA, very old	"	"	42

PORT—

Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	"	"	30
Do. Do. .....Pints	"	"	15
Red Seal ..... Quarts	"	"	24
Do. .....Pints	"	"	43

CLARET—

Chateaux Margeaux	"	"	34
Do. Leoville	"	"	38
St. Julien	"	"	22
Medoc	"	"	16
Do. .....Pints	"	"	9

CHAMPAGNE—

Superior qu

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have removed to No. 3, Medow Street.

PASSMORE and Co.

Bombay, 30th Jan. 1864.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, VETERINARY HOSPITAL, AND SHOEING FORGE, BELLASIS ROAD.—The undersigned, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, and Fellow of the Veterinary Medical Association, London, can be consulted at all hours at the above Hospital, and has received instructions to conduct the whole Establishment, in the absence of Mr. G. Lewis.

Race Horses Fitted at the Byculla Veterinary Forge.

W. CLEMENTS.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—WANTED.—A FEW HEAD GUARDS, Salary from Rs. 70 to 100 per mensem, batta and free quarters. None need apply unless those that are thoroughly qualified and can produce testimonials for sobriety and steadiness.

By order,

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 29th January 1864.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.

LONDON.

William Bevan, Esq.	W. Lyall, Esq.
John Elin, Esq.	W. N. de Mattos, Esq.
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LIVERPOOL.—Henry Woodfall, Esq.

GLASGOW.

A. A. Ferguson, Esq.	Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
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London—Arthur James Hankey, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

EVENINGS AT HOME!

SECOND SUBSCRIPTION SERIES.

TUESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY 1864.
FRIDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY 1864.
TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY 1864.
THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY 1864.

MR. J. BLACK has the honour to intimate that having received a request backed up by a full subscription list which was the more gratifying because quite unexpected by him, that he would remain over yet another mail and continue his

EVENINGS AT HOME,

AT THE

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

he has consented to do so, and on the abovenamed Evenings will give the following Entertainments:

ON TUESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY 1864.

SMILES AND TEARS,

introducing English, Irish, Scottish, French, Italian, and German Songs.

ON FRIDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1864.

A GRAND PATRIOTIC ENTERTAINMENT,

introducing Naval, Military, Patriotic Songs, by appropriate remarks.

This Entertainment was given in Calcutta under the especial patronage of Brigadier General St. George D. Showers and the Garrison of Fort William, and attended by the Lieut. Governor of Bengal, and all the elite of Bengal then in Calcutta.

ON TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY 1864.

AN EVENING WITH TOM MOORE,

AND OTHER IRISH MELODISTS.

introducing a number of Irish Songs and Melodies, by a memoir of Tom Moore himself.

ON THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY 1864.

GEMS,

being a selection of "Gems" from all the Entertainments he has given in Bombay.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Subscription to the four
Boxes..... 15 Rupees
Stalls..... 9 "

SINGLE ADMISSION.

Boxes..... Rs. 5 | Gallery..... Rs. 2
Stalls..... " 3 | Pit..... " 1

Tickets obtainable at the Offices of the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*, and of Messrs. HERBERT & Co.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TUESDAY 2ND FEBRUARY.

SMILES AND TEARS,

PART I.

Highland Pibroch—Eibach o' Donuil Dhuibh.	
Irish Melody—Song of the bastle eve...	T. Moore.
Irish Ballad—The Jewell Sojie boy...	S. Lover.
English Song—The Republican Hymn—La Marsellaise.....	De Lisle.
English Ballad—A pretty young Maiden.	Rodwell.
English Song—My Pretty Jane.....	Sir H. Bishop.
Scotch Ballad—Wood and Married and a'.....	——
German Song—Lied meiner seligsten Geliebte.....	Keiser.
English Humorous Ballad—Skying the Copper.....	T. Hood.

PART II.

English Song—Long parted have we been	H. Russell.
English Descriptive Song—The Ship on Fire.....	Do.
Irish Ballad—St. Patrick was a Gentleman.....	——
Irish Song—Courting and Marry.....	Wrise.
Scoth Song—Tak yer auld Cloak about ye.....	——
Italian Aria—Non piu Andrei (from Figaro).....	Mozart.
English Merry Finale—The Merry little fat grey man.....	Blewitt.

Pianoforte—MR. I. C. PHILLIPS.

Doors open at half-past 8 commence at 9 precisely.

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Qr., Monday	1st	5h.	9m. A.M.
New Moon, Monday	7th	11h.	1m. P.M.
First Qr., Sunday	14th	6h.	16m. P.M.
Full Moon, Monday	22nd	9h.	52m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Mon.	1	Daybreak at 5.19.	6 36	5 52	3 56	4 25	
Tues.	2	Purification of Virgin Mary.	6 35	5 52	5 4	5 46	
Wed.	3	Blaisins, Bp. and M.	6 35	5 53	6 28	7 10	
Thur.	4	Twilight ends 7.13.	6 35	5 53	7 51	8 28	
Fri.	5	St. Agatha.	6 34	5 54	9 0	9 28	
Sat.	6	Venus rises at 3.58.	6 34	5 55	9 54	10 20	
Sun.	7	Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday.	6 34	5 55	10 44	11 7	

26th January 1864.	8h. 2m. 5.5s.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 3	KURRACHEE	Jan. 22
AGRA	Jan. 19	LAHORE	Jan. 20
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 13	LONDON	Jan. 4
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Jan. 3	MADRAS	Jan. 26
BANGALORE	Jan. 20	MALTA	Dec. 19
CALCUTTA	Jan. 23	MEERUT	Jan. 22
CAPE	Dec. 5	OUDH	Jan. 16
CEYLON	Jan. 16	PUNJAUB	Dec. 23
COCHIN	Jan. 16	PENANG	Jan. 24
DELHI	Jan. 23	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Dec. 7	SUEZ	Dec. 28
HONGKONG	Jan. 15	SINGAPORE	Jan. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1864.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

THE "little war," as it has most erroneously been termed, which we have been recently waging on the eastern part of the Peshawur frontier, having at length been happily concluded by a combination of diplomacy and "crowning "mercies" in the field, it may not be out of place to attempt to elicit some of the causes which led to it, and to discuss the very serious question, as viewed by the light of its heavy cost, whether we ever ought to have plunged into it, as we did; the more so, as it is to be hoped and expected that the attention of Parliament will be called to the matter during the approaching session. A "little war" it certainly was not, unless indeed we are prepared in fool-hardy confidence to regard as insignificant a movement which has literally caused the Punjab to bristle with bayonets, and in consequence of which there are no less than eighteen British regiments of the line and cavalry, to say nothing of artillery, and a largely increased native force, now in the province. A month ago the most prescient frontier officer dared not assert that the whole of the tribes on the marches, from the Sind frontier to Swat, would not be up in arms against us; the attitude of the new Ameer of Cabul, Shere Ali Khan, was more than doubtful; and the Akhoond of Swat, proved at least to be no mere mythical person, was fanning the flame of a holy war against the hated Feringhee. That we are clear of this troublesome combination is due to the bravery of our troops, and the skill with which direction was given to it; but we opine that Sir Hugh Rose himself, whose anxiety and activity have been unceasing for the last three months, would hardly endorse the scornful epithet "little," or endeavour to divest of its—at one time—really formidable aspect the contest from which we have just emerged as victors.

Where our frontier trends away to the Indus by the eastern corner of Eusofzai, in the territory between the British border and the Indus which is bounded on the north by Chumla, are the homes of seven or eight powerful Pathan tribes, completely independent of all rule, prominent among whom are the Buneyrs, the Khoodakheyl, the Hussunzais, the Otmanzais, and the Gudoons; and between the longest southern spur of the Mahaban range and the river, some three miles only from the latter, nearly opposite Towie in Huzara, which is six miles north of Torbela, stands the henceforth noted settlement of Sittana, which has given a name to the war. Our readers may remember an ably written article in the *Friend of India* which appeared in August or September last relative to the origin of this colony, and it will suffice for present purposes to state that it was founded more than a century ago by some Bareilly Syuds and their followers from Hindustan. The adventurers themselves, and their descendants in the first generation, seem to have had, with Sikhs on the one hand, and Pathans on the other, a hard struggle for the barest existence and toleration, but eventually intermarriages with Pathan neighbours took place, and the colony began to thrive. So far as we are concerned, we may date our knowledge of and connection with the place from the memorable year 1857, when Sittana became a refuge and rallying-ground for sepoys escaped from their dismembered regiments and from justice, and for human scum of all kinds from Hindustan. Hither repaired many of the few that got away from Peshawur, when the parade-ground there almost daily witnessed wholesale executions of mutineers from the cannon's mouth. Hither also, as is now known, came stragglers from many other native corps further down country, turned adrift in the "good cause" and flying for their lives from the wrath of Lawrence and Nicholson. The result was that Sittana became a hotbed of fanaticism, and a den of desperate thieves, who resorted to frequent reprisals across our border into Eusofzai. The attention of Sir Herbert Edwardes and Sir Sidney Cotton was called to their pestilent proximity, and a force, of which, if we mistake not, H. M. 98th Regiment formed a part, marched against them, and burnt Sittana to the ground, but was too late to trap its wary inhabitants who retired with provoking nonchalance to their hill fastnesses in the Mahaban range under the very eyes of our advancing columns: severe loss had however been inflicted on them in the burning of their crops and homesteads, and the capture of their cattle. Engagements were taken from the neighbouring clans, the Gudoons and the Otmanzais, that the "fanatics" should never be allowed to return and rebuild Sittana, and it was thus reasonably hoped that we had heard the last of them, at least for many years to come. This expectation, however, has been signally disappointed; two or three years from the mutiny had hardly elapsed when it was found that the wolves had gradually been slinking back again into their old lair, and in 1862 Sittana and its inhabitants again began to harry the British border with frequent and daring depredations. A wretched Bunaya, or the son of a Mallik (lumburdar) would be carried off, and only released after payment of a heavy ransom. Cattle and camels were "lifted" wholesale; and nearly all their acts of lawlessness, even the pettiest, were marked by a particular cruelty and ferocity even for that ordinarily cold-blooded part of the world. In the early part of 1863 expostulations on this state of things were addressed to the contracting tribes, the Gudoons and Otmanzais, who had thus, in palpable violation of their engagements, allowed the Hindustanis to return; but, to the no small surprise of our authorities, the head men of these tribes, after at first delaying and wasting time by evasive replies, which were generally to the effect that they were powerless to coerce the settlers they were bound to exclude, at length, seeming from some cause or other to wax suddenly bold, turned round and flatly refused to abide at all by their engagement on the question. Whether they were backed and encouraged in this by the Sittana people, or by the Akhoond of Swat, or both, can hardly yet be quite determined, nor is it material. But one thing may safely be asserted, that there has been no connection whatever between these frontier foemen of ours and the late attempted movement of Ram Singh and his "chelas" in the Punjab, between Sittana and Hindustan. However, connecting links have been discovered, and wrests, in all cases of Hindustanis, were made at Meean Meer, Umballa, Allyghur (just as our friends were starting by the train) and Delhi; but on this it would be illogical in law too much stress, for it proves only what we well knew before, that the Sittana Hindustanis had scattered coadjutors and sympathisers in many parts of the Upper Provinces who were of course ready to aid them at every opportunity by money. But to argue hence that they had with the people, or any section of it, as a body, in the Punjab, an understanding and preconcert, would be to strain the premises to rather too sweeping a conclusion. Meanwhile, their depredations had become so detrimental to the peace of the border, that in June the guides from Hoti Murdan were moved down to Topi to act as a blockading force, and keep these mongrel "caterans" in check; and at this point it may be as well to break off for a brief space, and see what was going on in our Council at Peshawur and Lahore.

We should remark that in March 1862 Major James, C.B., Commissioner of the Peshawur Division, took his departure for Europe on twenty months' leave, and Colonel Reynell Taylor, C.B., was moved up from the Derajat Division to act as *locum-tenens* during his absence. As much, we believe, in the recent troubles, has hinged on the individualities of these two officers, it may be deemed not altogether presumptuous or immaterial briefly to sketch their well-known characteristics. Major Hugh Rees James, it may safely be said, is more thoroughly at home, and more emphatically the "right "man in the right place," as Commissioner of Peshawur, than any officer in the Punjab Commission. With a clear head, a patient and good judgment, an unflagging energy and systematical habits to direct it, a quiet courage that nothing can daunt, a sincere resolution to do justice but an equally stern determination to be obeyed implicitly, he is the very man to sway those prond restless Pathans, whose character Englishmen in other parts of India can so little realise and understand; and to this that he has a rare mastery of the Pushtoo language, (no mean qualification when it is remembered that there are perhaps only six or seven officers on the frontier altogether who can speak it well), a demeanour at once courteous and commanding, accessible and overawing, and you will then comprehend how it is that far beyond our own boundary, in the villages of the lawless Momunds, and up even in Swat itself, the name of "Jim Sahib" (as he is called) is feared and respected, the former always, and the latter too most generally. For some years now he has been at Peshawur, formerly as Deputy Commissioner under Sir Herbert Edwardes, and latterly as Commissioner; he knows not only his own jurisdiction, but many places beyond it, far too well for many troublesome characters who have experienced his tender solicitudes; and is as well versed in the politics of Central Asia and the affairs of its states, as though he had been intriguing up and down among them all his life. Most of the agreements now existing between the British power and the conterminous clans are the work of Major James himself, and he holds in his hands, so to speak, the threads of them all; seldom is his influence exerted across our border in vain—whether it be for the recovery of a stolen horse, or the breaking up of a vengeful party out on the "war trial." Somehow or other he has a charm over these turbulent races, and if it was truly remarked by an old thief, of Nicholson, that "the sound of his horse's hoofs was "heard from Attock to the Khyber," it may be equally asserted of James that his name has penetrated much further. Lieutenant Colonel Reynell George Taylor is one of the most distinguished of Punjab officials previous to, and during, the war of annexation in 1848. He bore a gallant part in the achievements on the Frontier as an Assistant Resident, and his name will go down in conjunction with those of Edwardes, Lake, and VanCortlandt to a not ungrateful posterity. In 1860-61 he accompanied the expeditions against the Wuzerees as Commissioner of the Derajat Division, exhibiting therein much tact in a civil, and all his old prowess in a military capacity. His handsome figure, frank and courteous bearing, and manly Christian character have deservedly endeared him to all with whom he has been brought into contact; so that one marvels not that his friends (enemies he has none) delight to regard him as a modern Bayard, and truly he is "sans peur, sans reproche." In the whole Bengal army there is no finer swordsman than Reynell Taylor, no larger hearted or more kindly gallant gentleman; and, though this is not the place to draw away the veil from those good deeds of his which he has done in the true spirit of charity, "not letting his left "hand know what his right hand did," yet it cannot but be told that more than one mission in the Punjab could attest his princely self-denying munificence. Such was and is the man who temporarily succeeded Major James in the early part of 1862. In speaking of him as we have done, we have been prompted by simple justice, for we "have known the man and loved "him;" but, when this has been said, we must not hesitate to say also that Colonel Taylor and Major James, in the Peshawur Division, were two widely different Commissioners; the former was new to the place and hardly possessed of the stern unflinching spirit of the latter, he has not the latter's perfect acquaintance with the Pushtoo language; and, if we may so put it, a certain dilatoriness in business arising from an earnest desire to do justice to all, and a dread of injuring any one by passing a hasty sentence, together with an over-merciful leaning in general matters, prevent him from being so completely dreaded and feared as the man in whose place he came. The tribes around knew that he represented the British power, but of his individual characteristics and idiosyncracies they were ignorant altogether; they could not appreciate those finer qualities in him which his countrymen who know him recognise with admiration; nay in some of them, to their minds, there may have been an element of weakness subversive of that useful kind of respect which is begotten of fear. Hence we have no hesitation in saying that Colonel Taylor had not that light hand over his troublesome charges, which Major James always kept.

At length, "the wise men of "Gotham," in the councils of Murree, temporarily translated from Lahore during the hot season, resolved upon an expedition to chastise the Sittana people first, and then the Gudoons and Otmanzais who had harboured and abetted them. Of course they possessed all that intimate acquaintance with the intricate minutiæ of border politics and diplomacy which rendered them by far the best judges of what ought to be done. Sir Robert Montgomery, for instance, is so well versed in frontier matters, that doubtless, had Major James been on the spot, the superior judgment of the former would have over-ridden, by convincing arguments, the advice of the latter; so that we are quite prepared to comprehend how it was that Major James' earnest entreaties from England to the Lieutenant Governor that matters should be allowed to rest till he came out, which he was then preparing to do, sacrificing part of his furlough, should have been disregarded and contemned. An expedition was resolved upon, and for once with wisdom (if indeed there could have been any doubt as to choice) a Commander better fitted than any officer in the British Army to conduct it, Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, was requested to take the field; some kind of negotiations seem to have been first attempted, but they failed egregiously. Yet when, after many valuable lives had been thrown away, Major James returned to the scene of his labours, he was not altogether unsuccessful with the "Jeer-"gah" of the hostile tribes; and for our own part we believe that, had he been at Peshawur at the outset, there would have been no fighting at all, but that his great influence would alone have sufficed, and prevailed on the surrounding tribes to deliver the Sittana fanatics bound hand and foot, crest-fallen and humbled, into our power.

After a time Chamberlain accepted the command of the force—we advisedly repeat, "after a time," because it is now pretty well known in the Punjab, that he long hesitated, and urged very grave objections to the whole enterprise. Intimately acquainted as he really is with our whole frontier, he was entitled to be heard, and he argued, we believe, that an appeal to arms was premature, and that even if war were determined upon there was no Political then at Peshawur on whom he could rely to co-operate with him. He counselled delay, at least until Major James should return to attempt a solution of the difficulty by peaceful means, and he pointed out what an inflammation we might raise against us, if we blindly plunged into war; but, whatever was urged by him, the successor of Sir John Lawrence ("*quantum mutatus ab illo*" !!) treated the objections as frivolous. Our troops, it was said, would have a fortnight in the hills against the enemy, a mere "pic-nic" in fact, and then return having accomplished scathless all the objects of the expedition. Hence the profane and facetious of the Punjab have given the "little war" a name, which it seems likely to retain—they term it, in allusion to a well-known "soubriquet" of the Lieutenant Governor, "Figs' "pic-nic," somewhat a grim joke perhaps when we consider what blood and treasure it has cost the people of British India and ourselves!

Of the military conduct of the expedition we do not pretend to speak, nor had we proposed to ourselves any such task. This however at least we may say, that General Chamberlain acted with consummate wisdom and prudence in standing fast for a time and entrenching himself in the Umbeyla Pass, when he found the Bonairs opposed to him. Had he not acted thus, had he proceeded, in which case he must of necessity have been too short-handed to keep open his communications with the rear, he would have fearfully jeopardised the safety of the whole force. When it was time to advance, our troops showed, by carrying everything before them, that it was no craven regard to ease and safety which had held them there long in the leash. The conduct of the General himself at the retaking of the Crag Picket, when, as at Delhi, entirely regardless of danger he went only too far, of Keyes, Turner, Clifford, and many others, whom it would be almost invidious to name, gallantly and honorably sustained the reputation of the British arms. We can only regret, most deeply, that there was little or no ground for cavalry to operate upon, or Probyn and his regiment would have gained fresh laurels. Could anything, we ask for example, be finer in any campaign than the spirit of the 101st going on cheerily in bitter weather without tents, denying themselves many a comfort which British soldiers have learnt to regard as indispensable; ever to the front, ever cheerful, breasting hill and crag with an activity that astonished the frontier regiments with them, and so impetuous yet firm in action that their charge could never for an instant be withstood? We do indeed, as we before admitted, owe much in this campaign to the bravery of our troops—and to those in the Punjab who know him the malignant yet vapid criticisms which some have indulged in upon the General himself are enough to make their blood boil. Forced against his own better judgment into an enterprise which he saw was fraught with peril, he never once allowed rashness or pique to lead him astray, but was throughout pre-eminently cool, careful, and mindful of what he had undertaken from a sense of duty to carry through. Was it his fault, or error, that the Bonair tribe attacked the force on their suddenly taking the route of the Umbeyla Pass? Or may we not more fairly saddle with this the Politicals who accompanied him, and who should have made sure beforehand of the temper of a powerful tribe, whose territory by such a route we certainly did appear to threaten? So also with General Garvock, who at first was so unfairly decried, and has since been rather unduly lauded. He brought operations to a close with much skill and care, and has fully justified the reputation he bore at the Cape of being a steady, cautious, and excellent officer. With the fighting part of the business we have in fact no manner of quarrel, but desire only to record our most sincere protest against the blind, ignorant, self-sufficient impatience with which the ruler, with whom heaven has blessed us, first brought us into the difficulty. Is it pretended for an instant that Sir Robert Montgomery has any acquaintance with frontier matters? We trow not. The most intense admirer he has can hardly assert as much, and indeed for Peshawur, Kohat, and such places he seems to entertain a devout horror, for he takes pretty good care never to go near them. He did indeed scramble across to the latter by way of Fort Mackeson from Murree in 1862, and returned half scared by what Americans would call a "difficulty" in the Pass between two Pathans' just before he came through. Since that, the visit has not been repeated. On the whole, we trust that we shall not be regarded as libellous, when we say that the real knowledge which His Honor himself possesses on the subject is decidedly represented by the unknown quantity *x*; and we do most devoutly trust that he will never have another opportunity of bringing all this vast fund of information to bear so mischievously in practice upon the pregnant question of peace or war on the Frontier!

When Parliament assembles, it is to be hoped, unless the session be as apathetic regarding India as most preceding sessions have been, that some independent member (a little better up, let us say, in geography than Lord Taunton, who once, as Mr. Labouchere announced to the house the formation of a new colony, but could not say at all where it was) will put a few questions touching the "little war" to the Maharaja—we beg pardon, we mean Sir Charles Wood—or to his Conservative successor (quod Di bené vortant) may we be allowed to suggest a few of them: what has the war cost, in money and life, from first to last? What steps were taken, before the commencement of hostilities, to obtain the objects of the expedition by negotiation? Did General Chamberlain hesitate to accept the command of the expedition, and, if so, why? What does Major James record as his honest opinion in the matter? And finally, why, in the name of heaven, is Sir Robert Montgomery, after all this, to remain in office over his five years?

Income-tax-payers are interested in an early reply.

WE learn by the mail that Her Majesty's Government have reinstated Mr. R. Boustead in his position on the list of Assistant Surgeons, which he occupied previous to his being dismissed from the service for alleged insubordination while serving in the Indian Navy. We pointed out at the time the gross injustice of punishing—or even trying—Mr. Boustead for complaining of the ill-treatment of his Commander, which was fully proved by all the witnesses both naval and military.

THE cause of the delay in the arrival of the *Malta* with the Overland Mails, was caused, we understand, by her having to wait one day and eight hours longer than usual for the mails. She was also detained one day and three hours for the Marseilles portion of the specie, and in addition to this nine hours and a half were occupied in repairs to machinery *en route*.

The *Malta* passed the *Indore* with Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and *suite*, on the 20th; the *Feroze* with Lady Elgin on board on the 21st all well; and the *Salsette* at 11 P.M. the same day.

The *Hornet* was recently despatched from Aden to assist a merchant ship wrecked a little to the eastward of that port.

WE have received the following information respecting the Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) from a special correspondent in London:—

"At a meeting of the Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) held at the London Tavern on the 30th December 1863, the Directors having announced their inability to carry out the plans they had resolved on after Mr. Bourne's retirement, a proposal was submitted by Sir H. Drummond Woolf to appoint a Committee to consider a plan for the reorganisation of the Company which he had to suggest. This proposal which was supported by Mr. Bourne was carried at the meeting with only one dissentient. Colonel Grimes and Mr. Besemeres signified their intention to retire from the Board. A full report of the meeting was given in the *Daily News* of the 31st December 1863."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

(Special for the Bombay Gazette).

LONDON, 11TH JAN., 5 P.M.

Parliament meets on the 4th of February.

Princess of Wales safely delivered of a son.

Four Italians arrested on a charge of conspiring to take the life of the French Emperor.

Fair Dhoilera, guaranteed on the spot 23½. Market firm.

To arrive, November and December shipments, 23d.

7 lb. 40 in. Shirtings, 18 to 18½. Quiet.

NEW YORK, 31ST DEC.

Situation of affairs unchanged.

Eleven thousand Confederates in Shenandoah valley.

Confederates in East Tennessee have gone into winter quarters.

NEW YORK, 22ND DEC., EVENING.

All is quiet in Virginia.

Averill's Federal Cavalry have destroyed six miles of the railroad between Staunton and Gordonsville.

The report of an engagement with Longstreet at Bear's station is confirmed. The Federals withdrew to Blair's cross roads with a loss of 200 killed and wounded.

Eight hundred guerillas are reported to be preparing to move through Pound Gap for a raid through the eastern portion of Kentucky. Another force is concentrating for a raid on the Louisville Nashville railroad.

Forrest, Richardson, and other guerillas are actively campaigning in the interior of Tennessee.

The Confederates have been repulsed in an attack upon Fort Gibson, Arkansas.

Kirby Smith's forces are concentrating to attack Little Rock and Fort Smith.

The Confederates have been repulsed in an attack upon the outposts of Natchez, Mississippi.

Reports, said to be exaggerated, are current at New Orleans of a mutiny among the coloured troops in Fort Jackson.

The Federals have abandoned the Teche country, leaving a small garrison at Brashear.

General Butler has ordered an enrolment of white and black citizens in his department between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to be completed by January 1st.

General Rosecranz is to supersede General Schofield in Missouri.

General Burnside is in New York receiving much public attention.

The Federal Commander of Wilmington denies the statement that blockade running into Welmington is frequent.

The destruction of the steamer *Daylight* is denied.

The House of Representatives has voted an appropriation of £20,000,000 for bounties and advance of pay to volunteers.

The action of the people of Halifax in rescuing the pirates of the *Chesapeake* has caused considerable ill-feeling here.

The *New York Herald* has commenced a systematic attack upon President Lincoln, saying that his fatuity and imbecility, where his personal partialities are concerned, pass all belief, and that he is an amiable sort of man, but his works are too costly.

It is reported from Mexico that Fidaurri, Governor of Nueva Leon, has declared in favour of the French.

NEW YORK, 24TH DEC., AFTERNOON.

The report that the Ironsides and two Monitors were caught in the obstructions in Charleston harbour has proved untrue.

The Federal transport *Star of the South*, from Hilton Head on the 21st instant, reports that the Monitor *Lehigh* got aground while on picket duty near Fort Johnson, and was got off with the assistance of two ironclads, but not before she was so badly damaged that she had to be towed ta Hilton Head for repairs. One account states that she was damaged by the Confederate batteries; another that she sprung a leak.

The shelling of Charleston continues.

Southern accounts of Longstreet's engagement at Bear station state that the Federals after a stubborn resistance retreated towards Knoxville. The Confederates lost 800 men, but captured a large number of waggons and prisoners.

The Richmond papers of the 20th announce that a battle with Longstreet was expected near Jonesboro', Tennessee.

General Joe Johnstone is moving from Meridian to reinforce Hardee.

Southern despatches assert that Johnson will command Hardee's army.

Averill has cut the Virginia and Tennessee railroad at Salem, damaging Longstreet's communication with Richmond. A large Confederate force endeavoured to cut off Averill's retreat, but failed.

General Corcoran has been killed by a fall from his horse.

The substitute system has been abrogated in the Confederate Congress.

The Federal Congress has voted against submitting the constitutionality of the Conscription Act to the Supreme Court.

The passport system for passengers leaving by American vessels has been revived.

Federal war vessels have been stationed off the Narrows to overhaul vessels leaving New York.

The steamer *Vanderbilt* has captured the bark *Saxon*, off Capetown, and the *Angela Pegnina* on the west coast of Africa.

The contest between Heenan and King has created great excitement throughout the country, and the result caused much disappointment.

The National Conservative Union Convention, assembled at Philadelphia, are reported to have re-affirmed the nomination of McClellan for the Presidency, and nominated Judge Campbell for the Vice-Presidency.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The fluctuations of gold during the week have been small; the closing quotation to-day was 51⅞. Money continues tight. Exchange—on London, Bankers' Bills, 165½; Paris, 3.35. Stocks, heavy. New York Central, 132½. Illinois, 116½. Erie, 107½. Six Per Cent. United States Bonds, 104½. The markets are generally quiet on account of the holidays. Cotton, middling upland, 79. Flour, steady. Wheat, quiet. Corn, advancing. Provisions, very firm. Coffee, good inquiry. Sugar, quiet. Molasses, steady. Petroleum, improving. Crude, 32 to 33. Refined, 46 to 47.

(PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, 11TH JANUARY.

Cotton market very dull. A decline of three farthings a lb. in better sorts, and of a penny a lb. in lower grades. 7 lb. Shirtings, 18s. 6d. Money much easier.

LONDON, 9TH JANUARY.

Cotton market very dull; half penny to penny lower. Discount, seven.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MASULIPATAM, 29TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Burmah* sailed for Cocoanada.

MADRAS, 30TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Aden* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 30TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Nemesis* from Calcutta anchored.

VINGORLA, 31ST JANUARY.

Steamer *Euphrates* arrived from Bombay and sailed for Malabar Coast.

GOA, 31ST JANUARY.

Steamer *Euphrates* from Bombay arrived and left for Carwar.

MILITARY LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 4TH JANUARY.

As was expected, the verdict of the Aldershot Court Martial has been an honourable acquittal. A portion of the newspaper press display their dissatisfaction more or less openly, but the public are more just and generous. Every one seems to rejoice at the issue. With military men this feeling is particularly strong, and expresses itself in a subscription set on foot for the purpose of defraying Colonel Crawley's law expenses. Mr. Vernon Harcourt has in the most handsome manner declined to accept his fees, saying that the Court Martial was worth £50,000 to him. There still remain, however, legal expenses to the amount of three or four thousand pounds. Among the principal subscribers are Sir George Brown, Sir George Bowles, Sir John Aitchison, and Lord Cardigan. Colonel Crawley has been overwhelmed with cards and letters of congratulation from persons of every rank, some of them perfect strangers. He had a long interview with the Duke of Cambridge the other day, and was most kindly and cordially received by him. Notwithstanding this, it is believed, and with good reason, that the Duke is likely to look on the subscription as a sort of tacit rebuke to himself for having yielded to the popular clamour, and brought Col. Crawley to a Court Martial in England. It is, however, difficult to see how he could have done otherwise. By taking the step for which many now blame him, he anticipated a motion in Parliament very damaging to the prerogative of the Crown. Had a Court Martial not been held, and had not its place of sitting been England, the public would never have been satisfied. The publication of all documents connected with the case might have convinced a few that there were grounds for doubt, but more than this it could not have done. To elicit the whole truth, the cross examination of witnesses was necessary, and this could only be effected by means of a public trial. I have no hesitation in saying that had not the Court Martial at Aldershot been held, a cry would have run through the army, and especially the ranks of the army, that the Horse Guards considered the good name of a Colonel as of more value than the life of a sergeant. It was therefore in the best interests of the army that the Duke acted. *Colburn's United Service Magazine* is the only one of the magazines that has got an article on the subject; in it the verdict of the Court Martial is strongly upheld, though it is admitted that Colonel Crawley's temper is not a pleasant one. Among the papers which have shown themselves more or less dissatisfied with Col. Crawley's acquittal are the *Globe*, the article in which was, I have reason to think, written by the working editor of the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, the *Standard*, the *Examiner*, and the *Star*. The proceedings of the Court Martial were only closed on the 19th, yet on the 24th the verdict was made known to Colonel Crawley. It is said the Queen was much interested and affected by the eloquent defence, and with her usual kindheartedness caused all the routine to be hurried through in order that Colonel Crawley might spend a happy Christmas. In connection with this trial the *Naval and Military Gazette* gives insertion to the following rumours which I believe to be utterly without foundation. One was that Sir Hugh Rose had caused his resignation to be placed in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief the day of Colonel Crawley's acquittal; another was that Sir William Mansfield had done the same thing; and a third declared that the Inniskillings would return to England next summer.

It is rumoured that when General Eyre's period of command at Chatham expires, some four months hence, he will be succeeded by Major General Hon. A. Gordon, now commanding the Camp at the Curragh. I scarcely think that he will answer, for General Gordon, though a good officer, is a fidgetty, restless, and not very pleasant-mannered man.

Good service pensions of £100 per annum have been conferred on the following officers:—Colonel Mackintyre, 78th Highlanders; Colonel Wade, 50th Regiment; Colonel Budd, 14th Regiment; and Col. Muller, 20th Depot Battalion. All these are officers of long and distinguished service.

The *Army and Navy Gazette*, whose information on such subjects may be relied on, anticipates the following movements of troops in India during the current year:—17th Lancers from Madras, 86th Regiment from Bombay, and the 48th, 71st, 52nd, and 81st from Bengal to England.

The last surviving relation of Lord Clyde, Miss Alicia Campbell, his sister, is just dead. Apropos of this, I may remark that the subscriptions for the Clyde memorial fund are not flowing in as rapidly as was expected. Great hopes were, however, entertained by the Committee that a considerable sum will be obtained from India.

A very distressing suicide has taken place. A Captain Mahon, formerly an officer in the army, had been living for some time at a boarding house, 8 Cecil St. Strand. He appears to have drunk large quantities of brandy, and at length was attacked by delirium tremens. He told the doctor he required watching, for that he could not trust himself and was afraid he might throw himself out of the window. An attendant was accordingly sent to him, but there being some little difficulty in securing one, and Captain Mahon appearing much better, he was left one night unwatched. The result was that next morning he was found sitting on a chair in the sitting room with his throat cut. He was taken to hospital but died almost immediately after admission.

I do not think I mentioned in my last letter that, on the termination of the Fitzgerald divorce trial, Mr. Mallet, formerly an officer in the army, but now a writer in the Foreign Office, asked Major Fitzgerald what he meant by speaking of Mrs. Mallet as he had done. Major Fitzgerald laughed at this question, whereupon Mr. Mallet not unnaturally became very angry and gave expression to his wrath by striking Major Fitzgerald in the face with a stick. A struggle now began, but the combatants were parted by people that evening. Major Fitzgerald sent two friends to Mr. Mallet's house to demand satisfaction. It was now Mr. Mallet's turn to laugh, which was the only answer he deigned to give to the hostile message thus conveyed to him. The most absurd part of the story is that the following day Mr. Mallet, on his return from the foreign office, found that Major Fitzgerald had, during his absence, left a friendly card. The next feature in this extraordinary drama was that Major Fitzgerald wrote to Mr. Mallet through the medium of a friend, and stated that all he had said about Mrs. Mallet was false, and explained his conduct by asserting that he had been out of his mind at the time. This correspondence was published in the *Times*. The last episode is a letter from Captain Bathurst, late 23rd R. W. Fusiliers, and nephew to Mrs. Mallet, in which he handles Major Fitzgerald's letter rather severely. Among other questions he not unnaturally asks why did not Major Fitzgerald confess the falseness of his accusation of Mrs. Mallet sooner. Major Fitzgerald is half-pay unattached at present; he was formerly in the 7th Fusiliers, and was badly wounded in the Crimea; subsequently he was appointed to the

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

SUEZ, 13th JANUARY.

During the last few months the cutting of the Canal for bringing fresh water to Suez has been vigorously carried on, and on the 29th December the formal opening took place about a mile from the town of Suez. A large concourse of people assembled to witness the cutting, many of whom had also been invited to partake of lunch, which was given in a booth erected near the outlet of the Canal into the sea.

About half a mile from this spot a bank of mud or sand had been raised across the Canal, and here the formal ceremony of cutting took place. Several of those more immediately connected with the undertaking assisted in making the small breach in the bank, which the force of the current gradually widened, and in the course of a few minutes the barrier had entirely disappeared. Owing to the insufficiency of the temporary embankment between the sea and the Canal, (the sluices not having been quite finished) the water burst through and continued flowing into the sea for upwards of 24 hours, after which, as the strength of the current had almost entirely subsided, they were able to raise a fresh embankment.

The same evening a select party sat down to dinner, and a ball was given in the Hotel at which numerous strangers were present, as also the principal European inhabitants of the town.

This Canal, constructed with the view of facilitating the work of the grand Maritime Canal in supplying water to the labourers, &c. will, apart from this object, prove a boon to the inhabitants of Suez, and I doubt not, that, in the course of a few years if it is properly kept, large tracts of now unprofitable desert will be brought under cultivation; and the promoters of the canal scheme may well be proud of this portion which has already been accomplished.

It is worthy of notice that not a single French flag was on any of the boats or on the booth on the day of opening.

H. H. the Viceroy who has been visiting Upper Egypt returned in time to be present at the races in Cairo, of which he is the chief promoter. They came off on the 5th instant at Abussea, a place on the desert in the neighbourhood of Cairo. A large number of visitors were present from Alexandria and other parts of the country, and the scene altogether was animated and novel. Among the distinguished persons present, the principal dignitaries of the Government in full uniform and the Consulate authorities of the various European powers were conspicuous.

The three following races were announced on the official programme :—

I.—Grand Egyptian prize of £500 for the first and £100 for the 2nd. Distance to be run 3 miles. This was accomplished in 8¼ minutes.

II.—Prize given by the Viceroy of £300 for the first and £100 for the 2nd. Distance 5 miles.

III.—"Prix de Consolation." £100 for the first and £20 for the second.

In addition to the above contained in the official programme, the Viceroy gave prizes in a race run by the ordinary horses of the country.

Several English horses ran, but were beaten in every instance; thus proving, according to the views of many who were present, that the Arab horse is much superior to the English in speed, when tried on his native soil.

Similar races are arranged to take place at Alexandria in June next.

We learn from Massovah that Mr. Lejean, a French Consul, has been maltreated by an Abyssinian Prince, Theodore, and has made a representation to Napoleon III. on the subject. This same Theodore has also caused an English missionary and his two native servants to be beaten; the latter have died from the effects of the blows received.

In the various towns throughout Egypt the price of provisions is daily on the increase. This is owing chiefly to the great loss of cattle by a murrain which has been all but universal over the country.

COCHIN, 22ND JANUARY.

The Commander (Captain Jordon) and crew of the American ship *Emma Jane*, which was burnt by the Confederate steamer *Alabama*, arrived here from Anjengo this morning,—and I forward the particulars of the capture of the vessel.

The *Emma Jane*, of about 1,096 tons, was owned by Messrs. Magoun and Clapp, and belonged to Bath in the State of Maine, America. She sailed from Bombay on the 5th January bound to Moulmein with ballast, and on the 14th, at 10 A.M., when off Anjengo and about 50 miles from shore, she sighted the *Alabama* displaying American colors. The steamer fired a gun, hoisting at the same time the Confederate flag. An armed boat boarded the *Emma Jane*, and Captain Jordon with his papers were ordered into the boat to proceed to the *Alabama*. On reaching the steamer, her Commander examined the papers, and Captain Jordon was then informed,—whether courteously or otherwise, I cannot say,—that his vessel was from that moment a Confederate prize, and himself and his crew prisoners. Nothing was allowed to be taken from the *Emma Jane* excepting wearing apparel, and the ship was set on fire at about 6 P.M. The captives, if I may be permitted so to call them, were landed by the *Alabama* at Anjengo on the 17th instant, with a view that they may procure a passage to Cochin. These men are now here in a destitute condition, but arrangements are being made to provide for them till they can be sent to Bombay.

OUDE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1862-3.

OUDE, 24TH JANUARY.

I think there can be no doubt but that these reports are affected by the delay occasioned in their publication. The Report under notice is for the year 1862, and ought to have been out at least six months ago. The Report, however, contains matter of more than ordinary interest; and affords a large field for public discussion. The importance of rendering these reports full and complete on all matters of general interest cannot be impressed too strongly on the minds of those whose business it may be to prepare these documents. To the public, who have no other means of forming their opinion on the workings of the different administrations, the success or ill success of particular schemes of more than ordinary interest, the state of crime, the general temper of the populace, these reports afford the only means of imparting to them the knowledge which is sought for. The importance of these reports has never been doubted for a moment in the Punjab, and it is to them the Punjab owes much of that celebrity which it has been successively acquiring for the last ten years. It is due to that province also to admit that it was the first to direct the public into the way of thinking that these public reports can be made both interesting and readable, and much of that superiority of which the Punjab boasts in this matter is due to their superior composition of the reports, and to the interspersion of interesting data, not generally included within the scope of a public paper, thus giving to the unusually dry statistics of an annual report the tone and vigour of an historical narrative, thereby enhancing the value of the facts embraced in the report, besides imparting to it an interest peculiar to itself. But the Punjab Government does not bestow more pains in selecting the material for their reports than it does in the selection of the men to write them; and if one fails to observe the brilliance of pens of former years in the official documents of the present regime, one cannot but admire the genius of a Government which, departing from the usual routine, selects the most competent men for the execution of a work for the quality of which it has always been pre-eminent. The reports of the present time are got up with the usual care, and executed with the same precision; and if they lack the fire and brilliance of former years they are the same lucid and pleasant reading as in a period when the province numbered among its officers perhaps the ablest staff that ever fell to the lot of any province in India. To return to the Report. The first subject treated of in the Report under review is that on civil justice. The civil suits have risen from 8,432 in 1861, to 11,199 in 1862, an increase of 33 per cent. The amount of litigation is nevertheless small as compared to the provinces, but as commerce and monetary transactions increase, there will no doubt be a perceptible increase in the litigation of the province. As it is, I think, the result is not unfavourable. The value of the suits is set down at 33,39,545, which is much less than it was in 1862; but the value of suits is wholly due to the larger value of the cases litigated in the Lucknow Courts. In 1861 the value was 77,47,811 for the province; of this amount the value of suits in Lucknow only was 70 lacs, exceeding the whole value of the suits litigated in the Punjab for the same year, as well as those of the province of Oude; together these aggregated about 60 lacs. This will give one an idea of the interest litigated in Lucknow, and the wealth of Oude. The number of deeds registered aggregated 43,321 against 29,049 of the last year. In the matter of deeds the statistical tables show an excess over that of the Punjab, which give but 28,000. The fact is worthy of comment, inasmuch as we have thus placed in juxta-position the results flowing from voluntary and compulsory registration. In the Punjab, registration is in some respects obligatory. The arrangements have been defective, and the machinery both weak and inefficient; but the Punjab will no doubt strive hard to keep pace with Oude in the registration scheme, once their arrangements are completed. The great importance which is attached to registration by the people, and the eagerness with which they resort to these offices, is perhaps one of the strongest points in its favour; but this is not all; the regulation offices afford the courts of justice, the best evidence available in cases litigated before it, and in a country like India where frauds are so easily perpetrated and with difficulty brought home to the right party, where among the native classes there is no public opinion to denounce evil doers, the value of institutions which are capable of placing monetary transactions in an intelligible light, besides securing to the interested parties a return for their money, cannot be too much valued, and their extension cannot be too much encouraged. I believe that there is in Council a bill for the establishment of registration offices all over the country. The bill it is supposed will be made law in May 1864. With the law on this head clearly laid down, and effectually carried out, there is every reason to believe that many of the great frauds which now disgrace our Courts will have been checked by the only effectual method it is in the power of the Government to introduce. As regards criminal justice, it seems that there has been an increase in the number of heinous offences, but a decrease in the number of persons tried—a result perhaps not very creditable to the Police; but the percentage of convictions in heinous cases is higher than the preceding year, which is, however, counterbalanced by a falling off in minor cases. Murders of all kinds had decreased during the year under review, and of 249 persons brought to trial, 123 had been convicted and sentenced. The most remarkable feature in this portion returns is the decrease from 3,641 to 35 of punishments by stripes, and a proportionate increase in the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for periods not exceeding three years. This is to be attributed wholly to a change in the law, and the introduction of the Penal Code. It may be a question how far the law, in this respect, is an improvement on that which it had superceded. Stripes are peculiarly well suited to certain classes of criminals, to whom the ordinary rigour of our jail discipline offered no terror, the tendency of the existing criminal code being to fill our jails to overflowing, and to burden our finances with an expenditure which had better been avoided; more especially as the advantages are by no means apparent. The cost of our prison establishments, and the expenses entailed in the support of an ever-increasing number of prisoners, is already very large; and so far from there being a prospect of reduction, the probability is that it will keep on increasing unless we can devise some measure by which the labour of the criminals of the jails can be brought to better account, a desideratum which has ever been felt in India, and which will, it is to be feared, be felt for many years to come. Even in the Punjab, where so much attention has been given to the matter, the results have not always been very satisfactory—the law in respect of punishment for petty offences might well be reconsidered so as to legalise the infliction of stripes, and thus reduce the number of persons living at the expense of the state.

The police force has been considerably reduced during the year, and the estimated cost is now a little more than Rs. 10,00,000, and the strength of the force is put down at 8,253. On the whole it is thought the working of the new machinery has been very satisfactory. I think, however, that an improvement in the detective qualities of the police is clearly necessary. It may be true that very much may not be expected from a machinery new to the province and to the people, yet making every allowance for this there is nevertheless reason to expect better results from so costly an institution. No doubt the detective qualities of the police will be developed year by year as the European officers gain experience and become better acquainted with the habits and characteristics of the people with whom they are associated. In the meantime the public must suffer. The system is decidedly an improvement on the old one, when the functions of the magistrate and the policeman were combined in the same person, an incompatibility quite in harmony with many of the old institutions in this part of India—institutions which, however, were swept away by the revolutions in departments which followed immediately after the mutiny of 1857. The police system now in force is one of those model institutions occasioned by this reaction, and so far as the principles on which the system is founded, it has the assent of the most experienced and competent men of the day; but in practice the results have not hitherto fulfilled the expectations of the public. For this partial failure many reasons are assigned. These are not without their weight. Some seem to think that the shortcoming of the police in its detective qualities is due to the defective material out of which it is formed; others to the quasi discipline of the men who thereby acquire a degree of military precision which renders them disqualified for the real duties of a detective. The latter seems to me the most probable cause; but in India it may be a question how far this quasi military discipline could be dispensed with, considering the nature of the duties which devolve on the police force. In Oude, I know these duties are very arduous, and in all these duties the police have been found most useful, and well up to their work; and notwithstanding some partial failures, the system seems here to have worked better than in the provinces, for to judge from the reports in local journals, the police machinery there must be very defective, and more particularly as a detective force. The land tax of the province for the year 1862-3 is stated at Rs. 102,80,875, of which sum Rs. 102,57,426 was collected—leaving a nominal balance of Rs. 23,628 to be collected hereafter. This nominal, for the actual balance is only Rs. 23,449; and of this sum Rs. 15,775 has been collected or is in course of being collected; and the actual irrecoverable balance is stated to be Rs. 1,014. The result must contrast favourably with any other province. The remission in the land revenue aggregated for the year Rs. 4,016-0-3, of which sum Rs. 1,692 is due to extraordinary causes. The valuable land is rising now very fast and cultivation is spreading all over the province. To understand the importance of these remarks it will be necessary to refer back to a past period. The reign of the department under whose rule the country was fast falling into decay when no man's crops were safe, and the more valuable the crop, the least likely was it to yield the State a return, or to the cultivator a profit; the military of the land were to be maintained, and their salaries were always precarious, but they must be paid, and if the State did not look to their interests they had no objection and never hesitated to take the law into their own hands. These men therefore lived virtually at the expense of the people, their crops, their property, and whatever they possessed was at the mercy of those who could command the largest number of followers, and resistance to their behests only attended with greater evils. Yet notwithstanding the inevitable consequences flowing even from partial resistance, the greatest freebooters were steadily resisted and often with effect. Everywhere it was a case of "might *vs.* right." The villagers invariably collected in large numbers to defend their property from the depredations of the would-be Amils and Sahoukers, and bloodshed was of frequent occurence. The resistance of these oft-repeated raids led, however, to more serious consequences: the land was neglected, and only those crops grown which produced a speedy and cheap return, and which offered at the same time the least temptation to the evil disposed men whose numbers was legion, and who scoured the country far and wide. Under these circumstances the most expensive and paying crops were never grown—large tracts of land lay idle where no order reigned. Where no protection could be guaranteed to the people or to their property, men naturally looked to their immediate wants; and always being prepared for resistance, they had neither time nor inclination to devote to the material prosperity of their own lands and estates.

It was this state of things which gave rise to that institution, in some respects peculiar to Oude, I allude to the Talookdaree system. It was the object of the agriculturists to place themselves under more powerful men than themselves. Their interests would thereby be protected, and they expected at least the protection which they so much needed from the incursions and depredations of the freebooters who overran the country. It was not to be supposed that Talookdars always treated their tenants and assamees with consideration, and that their own immediate attendants did not abuse the power vested in them, where anarchy was the order of the day, where the behests of the ruling power were never attended to, where the supreme power was not in the hands of the ruler but in the hands of a few magnates of the land. Men in power always endeavour to use it to their own personal interests, knowing well that their power and influence was as ephemeral as the position and dignity they assumed was insecure, and greatly at the mercy of those who might, by the ever-changing policy of the times, wrest it from their hands. It would be, however, unfair to assume from these remarks that the head ruling power was indifferent to the interests of the people, or to the welfare of the country. On the contrary, it was well known that justice was invariably extended where instances of oppression and plunder came to the knowledge of the inmate of the palace, but as few such instances ever came to his knowledge, the great mass of the people were virtually at the mercy of their immediate superiors. After all, the greatest oppression was committed by the middle men, men who held the lands from the great landholders. In most instances these men were simply mercenaries. They were virtually foreigners on the land from which they derived their wealth. They had personally little interest in the welfare of the cultivators, found the interest to be derived from a desire to extend their own wealth and their influence over the people whom some fortunate accident had placed within their reach. Everything was in a state of transition. Even the most powerful knew the insecure state of their tenure, and they invariably adopted the policy of making the most of their position whilst they had it in their power to do so. But even in those days there happened counteracting causes not without their influence on the people, and therefore, not without their uses to the mass. The ill-gotten wealth had too frequently disgorged at the very time the possessors thought themselves beyond the reach of those from whom they had unscrupulously acquired their wealth. If the lower people were not safe from rapine and plunder, neither were the wealthy secure in their wealth. They had no means, or if they had, they never cared to have concentrated their wealth. They too had to employ men to support their dignity and position; and it was not to be supposed that these in their turn would neglect the opportunity to acquire wealth at the expense of their masters, so that to some extent the state of the times was favourable to a mere equalization (if I may use the term) of the wealth of the country, and this was not lost on the people. In course of time men came to understand their relative positions, and the influence of men who perpetrated great deeds was not altogether lost on those who were in a position to commit small ones. Both were content to enact scenes which were predictate to them in their respective spheres. Where such scenes had from their frequency become indigenous to the soil, it was impossible to expect that any good could arise to the country itself. The excitement of the times was incompatible with material advancement either to the people individually or to the country as a government. Political sagacity was uncommon even in those who had by the most fortunate incidents raised themselves to positions of eminence and affluence. Intellect there was none, and integrity was wholly unknown among a people who lived as it were by the right of the sword. Men became turbulent from a knowledge of its use and weight in shielding them from the power of their superiors. Implicit obedience to the behests of men in authority only was given where there was sufficient physical power to enforce it. Commerce was stagnant in the interior of the country. The resources of the country remained undeveloped, and whatever wealth there was was raised from the land, a land which it must be remembered is fruitful beyond all measure in the yield of the bountiful gifts of Providence. The power and wealth of the province was concentrated at the capital. All Oude was concentrated in Lucknow, and Lucknow was what Paris is now to France.

Such is a very brief history of the state of Oude when it was first annexed to the British possessions in 1856, and those only who have a knowledge of the country prior to our advent will understand in its true light the significance of the statement that the value of land is rapidly increasing, and that the most expensive and paying crops are now spread throughout the province. Estates have increased enormously in value, and land will not be had for love or money in a few years owing to the rapid spread of cultivation and the tenacity with which men adhere to the smallest particle of land now in their possession.

In my next I will, if agreeable, continue my review of the report.

THE LEGEND OF THE RAJPOOT JUG DER.

(For the Bombay Gazette.)

Throughout the province of Guzerat there still exist numerous bards, who have preserved the legendary stories relating to the great Rajpoot families, that have been handed down from father to son for many generations. Many of these have been recorded by Mr. Forbes in his interesting work "Ras Mala," and among them the legend of Jug Der, which, however, we had met with before in the Uklag-i-Hindi. The legend is an interesting one, and we fancy it may be more pleasing if cast into a rough ballad-shape. How far the experiment has succeeded we leave our readers to judge for themselves.

We must premise, for the better understanding of the story, that Sidh Raj was king of Autulpur between the years A.D. 1094 and 1143, and that Jug Der was a Rajpoot prince who took service under him. For the story see "Ras Mala," vol. I., p. 144, *et seq.*

Within his palace, on his bed,
Peaceful, great Sidh Raj slept,
He knew that at the door his watch
The Rajpoot Jug Der kept.

There suddenly arose a cry,
A cry so weird and shrill;
The Raja woke, and at the sound
His inmost heart grew chill.

It seemed a weeping woman's wail,
So full of grief and dread,
One might have thought that awful sound
Would waken e'en the dead.

Go forth, Jug Der, the Raja cried,
Search round the palace high,
Nor come back till the cause you find
Of this strange, fearful cry.

Calmly the Rajpoot bow'd and went
To obey his Lord's behest,
Jug Der, of Rajpoot chivalry,
The bravest and the best.

He went out through the city gate,
He passed the sleeping warders by,
While louder on the midnight breeze
Rose that unearthly cry.

He wist not that behind the king
With silent footsteps sped,
Urged by some secret force, and filled
With awful nameless dread.

But steadily towards the east,
Upon his way he went,
Guided by that grewsome voice,
Unfalteringly he went.

At last he reached a desert place,
A place so wild and bare,
No human trace you'd find, I ween,
Nought but the jackal's lair.

Upon the ground four women sat,
Weeping and wailing loud,
And o'er each form was loosely cast
A dark cloth like a shroud.

And who are ye, Jug Der he cried,
And wherefore weep ye here?
Or are ye goblins of the waste
That thus in human form appear?

All hail, Jug Der, the women cried,
All hail thou Rajpoot brave,
We weep because to-morrow's sun
Must see thy prince's grave.

We are the Fates, and thus 'tis ruled,
Sidh Raj must leave his throne,
Unless some man of equal worth
For his life give his own.

Calmly the Rajpoot made reply,
And if my life I give,
Say then, ye Fates, how many years
My Lord Sidh Raj shall live.

Twelve, said the Fates. Then, quoth Jug Der,
I freely give my life,
But grant me one hour's grace, I pray,
That I may see my wife.

Loud laughed the Fates in bitter scorn,
Go see thy wife, they cry:
And then, while still the echoes return:
We fear Sidh Raj must die.

Soon sped Jug Der and told his wife,
Then answered him the Rajpoot dame,
Well done, my husband, thou hast done
But what befits thy fame.

But why should I remain on earth
Until they light my pyre?
Offer me too, and both our sons,
Oh! grant thy wife's desire.

Within the appointed hour Jug Der,
His two sons and his wife,
Came as a living sacrifice
To save the Rajah's life.

For my one life, you said, twelve years
The king should longer live,
Four times twelve years for these four lives
You now are bound to give.

Agreed, the Fates cried. Quick as thought
The Rajpoot's sword waved round,
And, with one blow, his eldest son
Lay headless on the ground.

Stay, cried the Fates, and touched the child
Who rose up whole again,
In honour of your faith your king
Four times twelve years shall reign.

Where'er the Rajpoot name is heard,
Thy faith and loyalty,
Who yielded all to save thy king,
Shall aye recounted be.

BOMBAY.

The mails for Aden and Suez for Her M.'s Steamship *Pantaloon*, will be closed to-day, the 1st instant, at 4 P.M.

His Highness the Raja of Dammgree, with a retinue of 200 persons, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last in the steamer *Johnston Castle*, from Surat.

We understand that the Constabulary of Bombay intend to resign their service in consequence of remarks made by the acting Senior Magistrate of Police in a case of assault brought against one of them.

Lieutenant Warden, H. M's 17th Régiment N. I., is appointed Commissariat Agent at this station during the absence of Lieutenant Fenwick, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, who has been ordered to proceed on Departmental duty into the districts.

Native Liberality.—Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney has contributed a sum of rupees twenty thousand to open an English school at Gundevi. The school was accordingly opened last month, under the designation of the "Cowasjee Jehangeer Gundevi English School."

Our Broach correspondent informs us that Dr. Haugh did not find any valuable works in the Library of the Dustoor of that station. In the course of his short stay at Broach the learned professor delivered a very interesting lecture on the Parsee religion before a large audience.

The captain of the *Marietta* wishes us to contradict the report that he came into harbour with the St. George's ensign flying. The flag he displayed had a border round it, and this, we are told, the Mercantile Marine are at liberty to use.

Notice is hereby given, that the fee to be levied upon every bale of cotton exported to foreign ports from any port or place in the Presidency of Bombay under Section XIII. of Local Act IX. of 1863, has been fixed by Government at the rate of four annas per bale, and that the same will be levied from and after the 1st February.

In the High Court, on Saturday, the Chief Justice, addressing Mr. Anstey as the senior member of the Bar present, intimated that he would sit on Friday next, in company with Mr. Justice Couch, who would come in for that purpose, to try appeals from the judgments of Mr. Justice Arnould and Mr. Justice Westropp.

We learn by the mail that two new steamers belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company are in the Southampton Docks, the *Syria* and *Golconda*. The former will shortly take out the Indian mail to Alexandria. The *Pera*, belonging to the same company, will soon be laid up for repairs.

An English paper received by this mail states that "the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, who recently purchased an estate in Norfolk, has presented 50*l.* to each of the parishes over which it extends, with a view to its being distributed among the poor. The Maharajah is fond of field sports, and endeavours in every respect to make himself popular as an English country gentleman."

A large vessel, the *British India*, of 1,600 tons register, with a valuable cargo of spices, cotton, &c., from Bombay to Liverpool, ran aground on the 30th December on the Cefn Sidan sands, in Carmarthen Bay. She was seen by the crew of a pilot skiff, who succeeded in placing some of their number on board and got her under command, and, aided by a favourable wind, she was safely moored in the Caldy roads.

Crustnarao Gunput, the prosecutor in an assault case which was disposed of on Friday last before the acting Senior Magistrate of Police, appeared again on Saturday last before His Worship, and stated that he intended to prefer a charge of perjury against Mr. Butters, European Constable, for giving false evidence in that case. The Magistrate remarked that he could not entertain the case, after having dismissed the charge of assault preferred by him (the applicant) against Constable Tighe.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor on Parell Gardens this day.

Overture.—"Merry Wives of Windsor"....*Nicolai.*
Selection (Op).—"Othello"....*Rossini.*
Waltz.—"Donna Sabine"....*Hemeon.*
Chœurs ed Aria (Op.)—"Stiffelio"....*Verdi.*
Quadrille.—"New York"....*Coote.*
Galop.—"Rosalien"....*Hulmer.*

"God Save the Queen."

Dhar Prize-money.—"An Old Dragoon" writes in the *Times*:—"Can you tell me when it is likely the Dhar prize-money will be served out? Just now, when every one is supposed to be enjoying a "merry Christmas," there are many who have fought and bled, and suffered for their country throughout the Indian mutiny, wandering about the streets, penniless and poverty-stricken. Ragged and often without shoes, when by any fortunate circumstance they obtain one meal, they do not know where or by what means they can procure the next. With shattered health by long service in a tropical climate, they are scarcely fit for the employment for which they seek daily fruitlessly. In May of the present year the Dhar prize-money was served out in India. What is the reason it has not been given at home before this time? No men in want even a portion of it would be very acceptable."

CENSUS OF BOMBAY.

Pursuant to a circular issued by some of the leading members of the Prabhoo community, a numerously attended meeting of that section of the community took place on Friday the 29th instant, at 7 P. M., at the residence of Ramchunder Luxmonjee, Esq., with a view to give effect to the suggestions of His Excellency in taking the census in the Town and Island of Bombay. There were about two hundred persons of the Prabhoo community present on the occasion. On the chair was occupied by Mr. Madoba Hurrychunderjee. The chairman read the circular convening the meeting, and then addressed those around him to the effect that the object of Government in taking a census of the Town and Island of Bombay was to secure a correct data *for one rupee each*). You are then directed by the said mild Hindoo to a table, the filthiest in all Bombay, covered over with grease and dust. On expressing your horror, a grant from inside this cage produces "urrey" something "like three rats," as also one thin piece of waste paper and endeavours to make you believe he has cleaned the dirty board. The stumps of two quills as pens black with ink half way up the feathers and an old pewter inkstand chock full of clotted fluid makes up the entire picture of the Government Telegraph Despatch Office in this great city of Bombay, in this year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Surely such meanness is niggardly. Why, the dirtiest shop in the bazaar is far cleaner and with better accommodation than this Telegraph Office.

Trusting this may draw attention,—I am, Mr. Editor, with profound respect, LATEST TELEGRAM.

THE RECLAMATION OF BACK BAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—As you have done me the honor to mention my name in connection with that of Mr. Murray, as having been engaged in the preparation of a Memoir on the Harbours of the Western Coast of India, permit me to state that the memoir is entirely the result of the great practical knowledge brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. Murray, who is known to be one of the best, if not the best, and most eminent authority on Marine Engineering in England at the present day; my part in the matter has merely been that of aiding, abetting, and assisting. Whether the Government at Home and out here will appreciate the labour bestowed, remains to be seen. The investigation was undertaken at the suggestion of one of the Governor General's Council; the Hon'ble W. S. Sayer, who, I regret to say, is not at liberty to place the memoir at the disposal of the press, which I shall be happy to do as soon as I am at liberty. This much I may state, that the memoir is most comprehensive. It embraces a discussion of the tides and currents of the Indian Ocean, with their causes in operation acting upon the Coast, producing in some places the peculiar lagoons or back waters, and in others formidable bars at the mouths of the numerous rivers which empty themselves into the Indian Ocean, together with the origin of the Maldives and the Laccadives and the Adas Bank; and the investigation has resulted in explaining several curious phenomena hitherto not discovered or made known.

To have attempted to devise means for improving these harbours without such an investigation, would only have ended in such similar abortive and expensive schemes as have already been laid before the Government, namely, that of the Madras Railway down to Cochin, an expenditure of half a million sterling for the line, and a further expenditure of another half million for the harbour works required there, also the connecting of a few rocks opposite the Beypore railway station, making in fact a formidable breakwater nearly half a mile in length and giving a depth of only from 2 to 9 feet of water. Also a similar project opposite Calicut, at a cost of little short of a million sterling; and last, not least, the throwing out of huge and costly breakwaters at Sedashegurh, with some useless inner works in the Beitkul cove.

With a view, however, to avoid the appearance even of captious opposition to our professional brethren who are engaged in works actually in progress, the expression of an opinion on these works has been carefully avoided; and as Bombay and Kurrachee are now in a transition state of formation, they are not included in the memoir, not but that we are familiar with the merits of the works, and the capabilities and requirements of those two places. As the whole of the works at Bombay are not yet, I apprehend, quite determined upon, perhaps a few remarks may not be out of place and may be acceptable to your readers.

The harbour of Bombay may be taken as about 10 miles in length and about 4½ miles in width, with soundings along the Mid Channel of from 30 to 40 feet up to between Butcher Island and Elephanta, and of from 14 to 24 feet between Butcher Island and Cross Island. The Bay is, in fact, nothing more than a deep lagoon like the other lagoons along the Coast; it has at no remote period streched away far inland, and the gradual accruing of the sand and the receding of the ocean are quite as much as designed on the Malabar Coast at Cochin.* It has a bar, but of small magnitude, at its entrance, represented by the Thul shoal, with, however, about 29 to 30 feet over it, except at one rocky point where it is 18 feet; there being no outflowing stream of any size loaded with detritus to form a bar at the entrance, the Panwell river depositing a portion of its detritus at the sand bank at its mouth to the north of Hog Island.

The bottom of the harbour is somewhat irregular as shown by the soundings. This is doubtless owing to its rocky character, the softer parts being easily removed by the scour of the current. The large body of water freely flowing in and out of the Bay keeps the Mid Channel comparatively deep, and with little or no change, herein differing from most of the other harbours along the Coast. As before remarked, there is, however, a very evident proof that the ocean has the disposition to gradually recede, and in any attempts at reclamation of sand along the shores of the Bay, this disposition to recede should not be encouraged. On the contrary, the water should be enticed as far inland as possible. All reclamations of inlets are more or less injurious to the harbour. For it is a well understood maxim in marine engineering, that the tide should be encouraged to fill every possible recess in order to get as great a body of water flowing out as possible; otherwise those acquainted with tidal estuaries know the result, and the utmost that should be attempted should be to regulate the foreshore but not carve out new roads running parallel with the stream. This remark applies to another place as well as Bombay, which I need not name.

Bombay harbour is exposed to the full burst of the monsoon, and hence its greater depth. This must strike with tremendous violence on the S. W. shore of Carinja Island. As shown by its peculiarly indented shape after breaking against this island, the water is partly dispersed in the Bay to the south into which the Amba river flows, and partly in the Bay round to the north of the Island, these two small bays forming a kind of beaching basins. A portion of the water striking Carinja is, however, deflected in a north westerly direction into the Mid Channel. The sea which strikes and breaks upon the rocks at Colaba point is partly dispersed along the west shores of the harbour

* This is shown by the numerous marshes and salt batty grounds discoverable further inland.

up in the direction of the docks, the Fort, and Mazagon, dispersing into the various inlets along the foreshore, but causing sometimes very considerable commotion, as clearly indicated by the protective nature of the heavy works that have from time to time been erected. The sea is also partly dispersed in a northwesterly direction towards Mid Channel, where it meets with the waters from the Carinja shore, and in the S. W. monsoons blowing straight up the Mid Channel it must be carried with great force between Butcher Island and Elephanta, as shown by the deep soundings in that direction. The Bay opposite Mazagon and to the north in the direction of Sion creek, being comparatively protected, and still water, vessels are doubtless able, during the monsoons, to run up there and lie in comparative safety.

A considerable part of the sea which breaks upon the rocks at Colaba point falls into Back Bay, and is there dispersed, the Back Bay being in fact a large beaching basin. And herein I differ from you in considering the Back Bay at present *useless*, for it acts like a large safety valve to the foreshore of the harbour from Colaba point to Mazagon. If you close up this Back Bay in the manner now being carried on to the south of Mazagon, the result will be a surf along the foreshore that would swamp any boat or vessel attempting to land, and probably do much damage to the wharfs. Warehouse and other property along the Colaba spit, unless protective works of an expensive kind were thrown out, and vessels which now lie in safety opposite Mazagon, would be anything but comfortable even if they were secure, which is doubtful: in fact it would be as bad a surf as at Madras or at any place along the western coast.

If Back Bay is to be reclaimed at the expense of carting away Malabar Hill similar to the process near Mazagon, it will be well to remember that, though there are usually two to a bargain; in this instance there will be three, and it remains to be seen whether old Neptune will be satisfied with the arrangement. The beautiful Back Bay is really a safety valve to Bombay both in a marine and sanitary point of view. Perhaps those who have projected this scheme (it cannot have been a Marine Engineer) have never considered the matter in this light, in which case it would have far to meet the pressing requirements of trade and the want of land. But from a cursory survey of the Island a much more rational and much less expensive and more beneficial plan might be adopted for making better use of the land the sea has already left high and comparatively dry.

The Island of Bombay presents the best natural facilities for drainage and cleansing I have ever seen. It is to be hoped that the talented engineers who have had charge of the drainage works have discovered this already. Though judging from the sanatory condition of the Town in its unsurpassed state of filthiness, the discovery, if made, has not yet been acted upon.

Trusting I have not encroached too much on your valuable space,—I am, yours faithfully.

W. SOWERBY, C.E.

Mount Hotel, Bombay, 30th January 1864.

BENGAL.

By a return from the Commissioner of Delhi, it appears, that the provision for the destitute members of the ex-King's family at Delhi, has cost 1,50,000 during the last eighteen months.—*Englishman, Jan.* 23.

A discharged native officer living near Jahore, who has now been discovered to have been in constant communication with the Akhoond of Swat, has fled; he cannot now be found.—*Id.*

It has been reported, that a European with some followers, who had gone in search of tea seed, have been murdered by the Nagas, who are in rebellion on the subject of the salt. It is probably to this report that we owe the strange story in the *Friend of India* of Thursday last.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

We have been requested by the Agent P. and O. S. N. Company to insert the following telegram for public information:—

"Galle, 25th Jan.—*Candia* left for Madras and Calcutta at noon yesterday. Mail Agent refused to send Mails in her.

"*Aden* arrived from China yesterday morning, and will be despatched to Madras and Calcutta with *Candia's* Mails to-day."—*Times, Jan.* 26.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF JANUARY 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, Captain George Hyde, with the Mails of the above date, arrived in harbour at half-past seven on Saturday evening. She left Suez on the 16th instant, and has the following is the

List of Passengers.

From Southampton.—Colonel Seymour, C. B.; Captain Pollock; Dr. and Mrs. Burne; Mr. W. Paris; Mr. Molney; Mr. Norris; Mr. Nicol, and infant; Mr. G. Paterson; Mr. and Mrs. Green; Captain Stevens; Mr. L. Michel; Mr. L. Pullen; Messrs. P. S. Tomlin, H. Feaver, A. Barrett, J. Grieve, A. Wilkie, E. Arkle, W. Newman, J. Bailey, R. Lister, W. Palmer, J. Holt, J. Hardman, L. Hutchings, A. Hutchings, H. Bennett, R. Howes, and H. Cooper, of the P. & O. Co's. service.

From Marseilles.—Captain and Mrs. Pollock, and 2 Misses Pollock; Mr. Gilbert; Major and Mrs. Margeson; Mr. Rennie; Mr. and Mrs. Simpson; Messrs. Pratt, Hinch, Elliott, Price, Kennedy, Warren, Gelbie, Rodgie, Farnan, Gilman, and 2 daughters; Mr. Sowerby and 2 infants; Mr. Brown; Mr. Hoadley; and Mr. Garrett.

From Suez.—Rosa Shern; 2 ladies; Syed Hassan; Mr. Duckworth; Syed Hasson; Mr. and Mrs. Negreponte; Mr. C. Lankester; and Mr. G. Travis.

From Aden.—The Bishop of Bombay; and Major Davidson.

Heads of Intelligence.

The Danish ministry are understood to have returned to office, the proceedings of the German party in Holstein having rendered it impossible to suspend the common constitution.

The Prince of Augustenberg has been proclaimed Duke of Holstein by the people in several places, on some occasions in the presence of Federal troops. He appeared in person at Kiel, and has issued a proclamation as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein.

It is said that Prussia and Austria intend to propose to the Federal Diet that a common constitution be given to Schleswig and Holstein.

The Emperor of the French at the diplomatic reception on the 1st of January expressed his confidence in the maintenance of peace.

The Federals have been driven back in Tennessee by Longstreet, who turned upon them and defeated them. The Confederates at Chattanooga were preparing for a winter campaign. The siege of Charleston was still proceeding without any serious results.

The Russian press have recommended the German Diet to call upon Denmark to suspend the common constitution as regards Schleswig, and to occupy it in case of refusal. A resolution moved in the Federal Diet by the Austrian minister, that the Duke of Augustenburg should be summoned to leave the Duchies, has been rejected by a majority of 9 to 7. Public meetings have been held in Norway urging the government to support Denmark.

Kossuth has issued a manifesto calling the Hungarians to a renewal of the movement for independence.

The revenue returns for the last quarter and year exhibit respectively a small net decrease, arising mainly from the reduction of the tea duty and income-tax.

Great agitation prevails in Venetia, and other southern provinces of Austria.

It is reported that England has proposed a Conference in Paris of the Powers who were parties to the treaty of 1852, to discuss the differences between Germany and Denmark.

The fortifications of Corfu are being dismantled.

The Pope delivered an allocution on the day after Christmas, in which he expressed his expectation of coming changes, and his conviction that the Church would regain her possessions.

Garibaldi has resigned his seat in the Turin Parliament, and intimated a coming movement on Rome and Venice.

The rumour that the Archduke Maximilian hesitated about accepting the throne of Mexico has been contradicted.

On Christmas-day an unusual number of citizens were arrested in Warsaw.

The exports from England for the past year present a considerable advance upon the exports of 1862.

A deputation from the Ionian Islands has waited on the King of Greece, deprecating the union on the conditions proposed.

Mr. Thackeray was buried at Kensal-green Cemetery on the 30th December, 1863. The funeral was attended by a vast assemblage of distinguished persons.

Mr. R. B. Harvey, Conservative, has been elected for Bucks by a majority of 1999 over Dr. Lee, Liberal.

On the 1st January Dr. Trench was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin.

The convict Townley, who murdered Miss Goodwin, has been respited from execution on the ground of insanity.

The Great Eastern is to be disposed of by auction on Jan. 14.

A portrait bust of Prince Alfred is to be erected in one of

THE LATE FIGHT BETWEEN KING AND HEENAN.—On Tuesday last, (Dec. 29) King and Heenan, together with their seconds and other aiders and abettors, were brought before a bench of Sussex magistrates, Mark's Cross. They were charged with a breach of the peace in the fight at Wadhurst. Among st the evidence taken was that of Mr. George Campion Courthope, a county magistrate, who said on the morning of the 10th of December, hearing that the fight was about to take place, he went to the Wadhurst railway station, where he saw a great number of people in a field. He went to the spot and found a space enclosed with ropes and stakes, and two men fighting within the ring. He knew the defendant King to be one of them, and believed Heenan to be the other. He also saw Tom Sayers, who acted as one of the seconds to Heenan. He thought he saw some of the other defendants, but he could not speak positively to them. He endeavoured to get into the ring, and said he was a magistrate. Some person said, "There are two magistrates here; will you kindly act as referee, for we are in some difficulty about one," but he declined. (Laughter.) There were several persons present who were apparently gentlemen. He did not speak to either of the defendants to request them to desist, because he could not get near enough to them. King's solicitor stated that it was not his client's intention to fight any more, and that he thought the ends of justice would be fully satisfied if he were bound over to keep the peace. The other defendants would also enter into similar recognizances. Heenan also assured the magistrates that, with Sayers and Macdonald, he would enter into any sureties considered necessary, and that, for his own part, he did not intend to fight again. The magistrates, however, declined to accept sureties for their good behaviour, and bound them over to appear at the quarter-sessions for trial.—The following story is current respecting King and the "host" of Hassocks Gate Inn, where he resided during his training. It appears that a day or two previous to his encounter with Heenan, King, during his "play-hours" from training—the "ruling passion" being strong in him—introduced "mine host" to have a set-to in the parlour, the "host" to do all the hitting, the great pugilist stipulating not to return it, but only to parry the blows. Warming at his work, "mine host" let fall his blows both fast and furious. "Now," said King, who was standing with his back close to the wall of the room, "hit me full in the face." Quick as thought the request was responded to, and with equal quickness did King avoid the blow by shifting his head, when the knuckles of the worthy host went with such tremendous force against the wall that the sponge was immediately thrown up. Indeed, so serious was the injury sustained, that mine host was compelled to seek surgical aid in Brighton, and there is every probability of his retaining a lasting memento of the visit of the great pugilist to his house.

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL.

Lieutenant R. J. Hotchkis, 12th Bombay Native Infantry has sent in his papers with the view of retiring from the service.

INDIAN CHAPLAINCY.—The Secretary of State for India has appointed to a chaplaincy in the Bombay Presidency the Rev. Arthur Polehampton, the youngest brother of the late chaplain at Lucknow. Mr. Polehampton is at present curate of Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, and is a Theological Associate of King's College, London.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Major T. C. Allan.....Bombay Staff Corps.
Capt. F. P. Mignon ..... " " "
Second Capt. J. R. Maunsell ..... Engineers.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Capt. H. G. Raverty.....Bombay 3rd N. I. 6 mo.
Lieut. F. W. Jones ..... { 18th " " 6 "
From Jan. 24.
Lieut. Sir J. Lois, Bart ...Bombay 3rd Europeans 6 "
Assist.-Surgeon H. F. M'Grath " 4 "

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Capt. A. C. Way .....Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieut. C. H. Harriott..... " " "

COMMERCIAL.

MANCHESTER, *January 2.*

COTTON GOODS.—We had on Thursday one of the most excited markets for yarn and cloth known here for a long time past. The statement telegraphed from Liverpool that the stock of cotton in excess of the ordinary returns did not exceed 18,000 bales, took every one by surprise. The matter has been pretty freely discounted, and there was but one opinion, that the excess would be at least 100,000 bales. Whatever credit people may be disposed to attach to it, there is no doubt of its effect on the market. The yarn market was very excited, and rates of our quotations were advanced 1d per lb advance on the rates of Tuesday, and indeed upon the prices they would have accepted on Wednesday. The advance asked by some spinners was as much as 2d per lb., and the market for shipping yarns closed buoyantly, with a decided tendency to further advance. The rise in prices checked business. It is believed that but for the higher rates some considerable sales would have been effected. For cop yarns a very excited market was also reported. Sellers were generally asking 1d per lb higher, with but little offering. The advance in yarns, with a reported advance in Liverpool of 1d per lb on cotton, was not without its effect on the cloth market, though a fair amount of business was done. On Indian shirtings an advance of 6d. to 9d per piece was obtained, and in some instances rather more, as compared with the depressed rates of Tuesday. For 7-lb shirtings sales were made at 18s per piece. The advance on other goods was in the same proportion, but many people withdrew their stocks and declined to name a price.

There was not much purchasing for the home trade, the business being chiefly among shippers. There was a general opinion that the sudden and unexpected rise in prices would induce many of our spinning as well as manufacturers, who had not made up their minds, upon stopping their mills, as the change came very inopportunely upon the recent bad accounts from the East. A spinner received a telegram from Liverpool that the cotton he had purchased 1jd per lb since Wednesday; and people so situated, with a prospect of their goods, if turned off the spindle, having to go into stock, naturally feel disposed to show some hesitancy about going on. We hear of one of the largest firms in the district of spinners and manufacturers—(a firm using a large amount of cotton because makers of heavy goods)—having given notice to close, but stating that they will advance their wages three days' wages per week.

LIVERPOOL, *January 2.*

COTTON.—The transactions during the week comprise the business of four days only. On Monday the market opened with a greatly improved demand; fully 11,000 bales changed hands at ½d to ¼d advance on the more current qualities of American and East India, ¼d to ½d in Egyptian, and ½d to ¾d in Brazils. Since then the improvement has been fully maintained, and in many instances exceeded. Speculators have taken 1,010 American, 70 Pernam, 470 Egyptian, 90 Smyrna, 4,750 Surat, 390 Madras, 700 Bengal and 410 China—total, 7,890 bales; and there are reported for export, 950 American, 250 Pernam, 110 Maccio, 40 Egyptian, 670 Smyrna, 6,020 Surat, 700 Madras, 290 Bengal, and 150 China—total, 9,480 bales. Since the announcement of the actual stock, which proved only 26,490 bales in excess of the estimate, the market became rather excited, and prices advanced ¼d to ⅛d per lb beyond the annexed quotations: fair Dholleras are now 22¼d; fair Maccio, 27d; fair Egyptian, 29d; and middling Orleans, 28¾d. per lb. The sales on Thursday were 20,000 bales, of which 12,000 were taken for speculation and export. Yesterday (Friday) being New Year's day, the market was closed.

EUROPE SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

Dec. 18, Glee Maiden, Marshall, at Liverpool.
" 21, Negociator, Hawkins, at Liverpool.
" 22, Balkeith, Joste, at Liverpool.
" 22, Nagaski, Campbell, at Liverpool.
" 28, Conway, Spence, at Gravesend.
" 29, City of Glasgow, Carnaghan, at Deal.
" 29, British India, Hattrick, at Liverpool.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Dec. 17, Lion, Cooper, from Falmouth.
" 17, Eloisa, Philpot, from Southampton.
" 17, British Empire, Jones, from Liverpool.
" 17, Sebastian Cabot, Hopkins, from Cardiff.
" 17, City of York, Boyd, from the Clyde.
" 19, Lipanto, Bruce, from London.
" 19, Tempest, Cariolan, from Sunderland.
" 21, Herald, McGrath, from Liverpool.
" 22, Matheson, Allen, from Liverpool.
" 24, King of Italy, Browne, from Liverpool.
" 24, Windsor Forest, Curtis, from Cardiff.
" 24, King of Italy, Brown, from Liverpool.
" 28, Thunderbolt, from Gravesend.
" 28, Alicia, Andrews, from the Clyde.
" 28, Hannibal, Richardson, from Liverpool.
" 28, Sea Queen, Allan, from Liverpool.
" 30, Morayshire, Piton, from Gravesend.
" 30, Stronglow, Crombie, from Liverpool.
" 30, North Granem, Bake, from Liverpool.
" 31, Floating Light, Watson, from Liverpool.
" 31, Pride of the Ocean, Hunter, from Gravesend.
Jan. 1, Hannibal, from Holyhead,
" 1, Admiral, from Holyhead.

ARRIVAL FROM KURRACHEE.

Dec. 24, Safo, Nordgrer, at Gravesend.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH

Ruston Vale, Newcastle for Kurrachee, 34 days, 7 N., 25 W.
Cicero, Liverpool for Bombay, 39 days, Nov. 12th. 13.56 S., 27.50.
Edmund Graham, London for Bombay, Nov. 15th, 9 N., 23 W.
Glee Maiden, Bombay for Liverpool, Nov. 11th, 7.2 N., 28 W.
Henry Moore, Liverpool for Bombay, 15 days, Dec. 14th, 43.50 N., 14.28 W.
Shannon, Liverpool for Bombay, Nov. 15th, 9 N., 23 W.
Zelima, Kurrachee for London, Nov. 2nd, 8 S., 12 W.
Montrose, Glasgow to Bombay, Dec. 3, lat. 6.10 N., long. 25.20 W.
Zambia, Liverpool to Bombay, Nov. 21, lat. 3.30 N., long 25.49 W.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(From the Overland Mail, Jan. 4.)

OUR latest advices from New York are to the 19th ult. The news is not of any great interest. Longstreet, it appears, is determined to hold East Tennessee, if he can. He has been reinforced, it is supposed, from Lee's army, and has turned on his pursuers, who are now said to be falling back before him. It was on the 14th ult. that Longstreet made a stand, near Cumberland Gap, and he is said in the action to have driven back the Federal forces half a mile, and to have captured twenty-two loads of quartermaster's stores. On the other hand, it is reported he was obliged, during his retreat, to run into the River forty cars laden with ammunition and two locomotives, to prevent them falling into the hands of the Federals. Considerable anxiety was evidenced by the Northern public to learn the true situation of affairs at Knoxville. A statement in a despatch from Cumberland Gap on the 16th, to the effect that the Union citizens were leaving Knoxville, had led to the belief that General Longstreet was about to again besiege the town. We learn from Southern sources that the Federals have deserted Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and the country between these places and Ringgold, with the intention, as it is supposed, of pursuing Longstreet; and a telegram from Atalanta, Georgia, published in the Richmond papers, states very positively that General Grant had evacuated Chattanooga, and was falling back on Nashville, tearing up the railroad as he retreated. It states that Hardee was pursuing. This intelligence, however, is very improbable, and the latest authentic accounts represent the Federals as going into winter quarters at Chattanooga. It is stated that General Grant is in very poor health, and his physicians have fears that he cannot entirely recover. He suffers much from the effects of a fall while in New Orelans, and is said to have sustained internal injuries. As the army is about to settle into winter quarters, it is urged by General Grant's physicians that he should go home to "recuperate," in order that he may be able to vigorously open the spring campaign.

The guerilla General Morgan had escaped southwards across the Tennessee River, sixty miles above Chattanooga. Sixteen of his escort were captured.

From Virginia we hear of the activity of General Stuart's Confederate cavalry. They have been partially successful in an attack on the Federal advanced posts guarding the bridges on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Confederate telegrams from Charleston report that from four to fourteen Greek fireballs were thrown into the city each day on the 11th, 12th, 14th, and 15th. They caused, however, but trifling damage. A part of the wood in Fort Sumter accidentally took fire on the 17th, and before it could be extinguished caused the explosion of some ammunition, which killed ten men and wounded many others. The Federals concentrated the discharges from their batteries upon the fort during the fire. Federal advices from Charleston report that a severe gale had seriously injured the Confederate obstructions in the harbour, it was believed sufficiently to render them effective against the Federal fleet. The official reports of the commanders of the Monitors during Dupont's attack upon Charleston, now published for the first time, show that the American Monitors have not justified Mr. Ericsson's predictions. They were to have swept all foreign natives out of the Gulf of Mexico, but these reports show that as yet the active force of rifled shot has been stronger than the passive strength of armour plating. Captain Drayton, of the *Passaic*, says that two heavy shots bulged in the plates and beams of the turrethouse, and made the 11-inch gun useless, while a third rifle-shot "struck the upper edge of the turret, broke all of its eleven plates, and then, glancing upwards, struck the pilot-house with such force as to send it over, open the plates, and squeeze out the top, exposing the inside of the pilot-house." The *Weehawken* had her plates smashed till they could be picked off with the hand, and the wood was exposed; the *Patapsco* "received injuries which, if multiplied, would disable her;" the *Nantuck* had her portstopper jammed so that her great gun could not be worked; and the *Nahant* had her plates stripped from the wood, her bolts were all started, and the pilot-house was so much damaged that "four more shots would have demolished it."

Refugees from North Carolina state that it is nearly abandoned by the Confederates, as they have only two brigades of troops in the State. General Butler is raising a brigade of coloured troops. Blockade-running continues to increase at Wilmington, and it is said that half a million dollars' worth of goods enter that port every twenty-four hours. Arrivals at Fortress Monroe, on the 18th ult., from Beaufort, report that the Federal gunboat *Daylight*, while engaged in removing the passengers from a blockade runner which had been beached by another gunboat, received a shot from a concealed Confederate battery on the shore, which exploded her magazine, blowing her to atoms, and killing most of her officers and crew.

General Buford, of the Federal cavalry, had died of typhus fever, at Washington. A few hours previous to his death the rank of major-general was conferred upon him by President Lincoln.

The *Chesapeak* steamer, captured lately by reputed Confederates, but whom the British authorities appear to regard as pirates, has been recaptured at Sambro, Nova Scotia, by the prize steamer *Ella and Anne*. No resistance was offered by the crew, all of whom, excepting three, escaped to the shore. The authorities in Nova Scotia had forbidden the furnishing of coals to the *Chesapeak* by the people of that province; they had ordered her detention wherever she appeared, and gave the information to the Federals which led to her capture. The vessel has been transferred to the British authorities, but the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says that a demand, under the Ashburton Treaty, for the return of the prize and prisoners has been made upon Lord Lyons by Mr. Seward.

The Richmond press denounces President Lincoln's amnesty proclamation as an impudent, infamous document, which will but arouse the Southern people to new zeal and new efforts.

The Federal House of Representatives has passed a resolution by 93 to 64 that the war should be prosecuted so long as the rebles are found in arms. Mr. Egerton of Indiana, offered a resolution condemnatory of the emancipation proclamation as an unwarrantable interference with matters subject only to the pleasure of the States themselves separately; but the resolution was rejected by a vote of 90 against 66. Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, offered a resolution declaring it to be the duty of Congress to pass all necessary bills to supply men and money, and the duty of the people to offer every aid in their power to the constituted authorities in crushing out the rebellion. This was adopted with only one dissenting vote—Mr. Harris, of Mary-land, Mr. Harrington, of Indiana, offered a preamble putting forth principles of the constitution in regard to personal liberty, and claiming that Congress had no right to confer upon Abraham Lincoln the right to suspend the *habeas corpus* in loyal States, and that assumption by the President is despotic, and subversive of the elementary principles on which the Government is based. This was rejected by a vote of 89 against 67.

The *New York Herald* has nominated General Grant as candidate for the next presidency, and has put forward as an electioneering cry that he would demand from England an indemnity for the depredations of privateers, and would expel the French from Mexico.

The Secretary of the Federal Naval Department accuses Rear-Admiral Wilkes of having disobeyed orders, and thereby prevented the capture of the *Alabama* by the *Vanderbilt*.

In 1863 the Federal armies lost, in killed, wounded, and missing, 92,770 men.

General M'Clellan's report to the Federal War Department is about to be published, and will, it is said, make three volumes of a thousand pages each.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

THE Danish troops have now completely evacuated Holstein, including the six villages on the north of the Eider, which are, geographically, a part of Schelswig, but were then incorporated in the sister duchy. The Crown Prince of Rendsburg was still held by them on the night of New Year's day, but there is little doubt they will immediately retire from it, if they have not done so already. The King of Denmark was at Flensburg, in the duchy of Schelswig, on New Year's day.

The German Federal Diet has taken a step which clearly indicates its sympathies in regard to the Schelswig-Holstein succession. Last Saturday the Austrain Minister proposed that the Duke of Augustenburg should be summoned to leave the duchies, and the motion was rejected by nine voices against seven. The duke is indeed deporting himself already as if he were the recognized and installed Sovereign of the duchies. He has issued a proclamation, signed by him as Duke of Schelswig-Holstein, in which he calls upon his "faithful subjects" to respect the Federal execution and avoid any quarrel with the Federal troops, while at the same time urging that the Federal Diet should now acknowledge his rule as established and withdraw its commissioners. He has received congratulatory deputations from various places, and delivered replies full of confidence.

FRANCE.

A Paris letter says:—"M. Boudet announces the diapason for 1864, as far as concerns the press, by a new year's decree suspending the *Courrier du Dimanche* for two months. The decree recites that the *Courrier du Dimanche* has already had two warnings, and then it applies in all its severity the *coup d'etat* legislation, by virtue of which any journal may be suspended on the third occasion of its saying anything which the executive power may choose to construe as an offence. The article which is now made the excuse for suspending one of the best independent journals of Paris was written by M. Prevost Paradol in the number of December 27. The indictment (which in this case serves for a judgment) is that the article "misrepresents both the causes and the consequences of the loan voted by the Corps Legislatif, and by insulting irony endeavours to provoke hatred and contempt of the Government, whose policy it calumniates. M. Prevost Paradol is one of the most distinguished writers of the French press, if, indeed, he be not the most able of all, which I am inclined to think he is. The suspension of the *Courrier du Dimanche* will last throughout the session of the Corps Legislatif. No doubt the intention is to strike terror into the other journals and prevent them from making remarks upon the debates on the Address, which are about to come on in the lower house."

A letter from Brest states that the repairs of the Confederate corvette *Florida* are completed and she is anchored in the roads at 200 yards from the Federal corvette *Kersage*. The engines of the *Florida* are to be tried on the 10th inst., and she is to sail towards the beginning of February. The two adversaries are to be accomplished to sea by a French ship of war beyond the French waters, allowing the *Florida* an advantage of twenty hours over the *Kersage*, conformably to the regulations prescribed by international law.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

The Russian authorities are making the Poles contribute something towards the expenses of the war. They have ordered a levy of six million roubles of which more than a third must be paid by Warsaw.

CORFU.

Letters received in Trieste, from Corfu, state that the dismantling of the fortifications has already commenced. The cannon of the fort commanding the harbour were dismounted and taken away on the 28th of December.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. THACKERAY.

(From the Overland Mail, Jan. 4.)

ON Wednesday last, the 30th December, the mortal remains of Mr. William Makepeace Thackeray were interred at Kensal-green Cemetery. The day was beautifully fine, and the atmosphere as mild as if it was April instead of December. Soon after, groups of friends and strangers, clad in mourning, came up to the gate, and whispered an inquiry into the ear of the undertaker, after which they passed in, forming, as they increased in numbers, a long dark, moving thread down the centre of the pathway that leads to the chapel. Then came private carriages, one of which bore the coronet of Earl Granville, and from another Mr. Dickens, accompanied by his son-in-law, Mr. Charles, A. Collins, alighted. Ladies now arrived pretty numerously, but not all in mourning; then more persons on foot, next a few broughams and carriages, and finally, the simple funeral procession itself. There was but one mourning coach, and in this and the succeeding carriage, which was the private one of the deceased, were seated the Rev. F. St. John Thackeray and Mr. James Rodd, cousins of the deceased, Captain Shaw, his brother-in-law and the Hon. E. Curzon. The remaining carriages were those of Mr. Martin Thackeray, General Low, Lord Gardner, Sir W. Frazer, Hon. R. Curzon, Earl Granville, Mr. Macaulay, Q.C., Sir James Colville, and Mr. Bradbury. The chapel was not as yet open, but its steps were crowded with the representatives of art, of literature, and of science, come to see the last of their great friend who had been so suddenly taken from amongst them. Most of the literary men now in town, and many of the artists, were there, including Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Robert Browning, Mr. Anthony Trollope, Mr. Millais, Mr. Robert Bell, Mr. G. H. Lewes, Mr. E. S. Dallas, Mr. Charles Allston Collins, Mr. Theodore Hook, Mr. W. Russell, Mr. John Hollingshead, Mr. Richmond, M. Louis Blanc, Mr. Edward S. Pigott, Mr. Creswick, Mr. O'Neil and Mr. George Cruikshank. *Punch* sent its deputation in the persons of the Messrs. Evans, father and son, Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. John Leech, Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Tenniel, Mr. Shirley Brooks, and Mr. Horace Mayhew. There were also present Mr. the Rev. Dr. Rudge, Master of the Charterhouse, Sir James Carmichael, Mr. H. Cole, C.B., Archdeacon Hale, Mr. Herman Merivale, Rev. W. Brookfield, Baron Marochetti, A. R.A., Rev. Wm Mitchell, Mr. Russell Sturgis, Mr. George Smith, Mr. Palgrave Simpson, Mr. Henry Thompson, Mr. Seymour Haden, Mr. F. P. Padgate, Mr. Henry Reeve, Mr. Richard Doyle, Mr. Valentine Prinsep, Sir William Alexander, Mr. Richard Redgrave, &c., &c, the total number of persons congregated in the cemetery amounting to 1,000 or 1,200. Mr. Thomas Carlyle, between whom and Mr. Thackeray a friendship of many years subsisted, was prevented, from attending by illness in his family.

There was strictly nothing in the procession no ceremonial in carrying the coffin. Two young ladies, closely veiled, followed it into the chapel. Every one knew who they were, and why they were there, but their sorrow was too sacred even for the prying curiosity of a London crowd. As they passed along, their dense crape veils rising in tremulous undulations with their half-stifled sobs, every one made way, and no one dreamt of setting up a stalo conventionality as an objection against this last sorrowful indulgence of the purest and holiest of human feelings. The coffin was a long one, and eight men tottered under the weight of what, a week before, was the stalwart living form of William Makepeace Thackeray. The grave is not far from the southern wall of the burial-ground, and the crowd hurrying to it from the chapel soon overflowed the narrow pathway and hastened to the point which all were anxious to reach. Room was, however, again made for the two mourners in chief, and in a very few minutes the coffin had been lowered. The earth had been shovelled in, and the solemn words, "Ashes to ahes, dust to dust," told the outer world that *Vanity Fair* was over for the great arist who had given its imperishable picture to the world. After the ceremonies were over, the company seemed loth to depart, and lingered in quiet and hushed conversation around the grave.

For one man distinguished (as the *Times*) it has been suggested that Westminster Abbey is the only fit resting-place. It must be remembered, however, that Mr. Thackeray desired to be interred in the simplest manner at Konsalgreen. He has lain in a brick-built grave beside one of his children, and his family affections were so strong that we believed it would have been a positive pain to him if, when he was alive, he could have looked forward to being separated from his children in the tomb. Those who were nearest to him, and whom he loved best of all in the world, were so much in his mind that even in the presence of casual acquaitances whom he saw only at one or other of his clubs he could not choose but let out somewhat of the strong feeling which stirred within his heart for those who were as the light of his eyes. It was one of the simplst and most winning traits of his character; and by those who could not help knowing what he felt in this way no more touching sight could be witnessed than that of his two young daughters, veiled in crape, advancing from the crowd that pressed about the grave, taking a last sad look at the coffin, and then suddenly turning away. These are reasons why Mr. Thackeray should be buried in his own ground at Kensalgreen, Mr. Thackeray had a rarer distinction than that of being a great writer; he was a classical one. He is the greatest master of English prose which the century has produced. There may have been men of greater genius than he; there may have been more forcible writers than he; but no one has approached him in the command of polished idiomatic English in all its varieties, in flexibility and richness and finish of style. At first this was not fully understood; but now it is seen more and more clearly every year; and Thackeray's English, notwithstanding the liberties which he sometimes took with it, is coming to be regarded as the model English. We may say of him, as Johnson said of another, the most classical writer of the last century,—"Whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar, but not coarse, and elegant, but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Thackeray." Such a man, who is something more, something rarer than a great writer, surely deserves a niche in Westminster Abby. But, in the darkness which for us and all who knew him overshadows this festive season, it is not of the great author and the brilliant wit that we think most; it is of the warm-hearted, simple-minded gentleman, honest in all his ways, transparent in all his words, full of charity in his utmost staire, and ready to give even when he had little to spare.

A writer in the *Daily News* gives the subjoined account of the circumstances which immediately preceded Mr. Thackeray's death, obtained from one of his most intimate personal friends:—"It appears that, although generally enjoying good health, he was at intervals subject to severe spasims of the stomach, which caused violent retching and nausea, and left him in a state of utter prostration often for hours after the first violence of the attack had passed away. On the night of his death, his mother, who sleeps overhead, heard him get up and walk about his room, but was not alarmed, as this was a habit with her son when he felt any symptoms of an attack coming on. In the morning his valet came into Mr. Thackeray's bedroom as usual, and saw him lying on his back quite still, with his arms spread over the coverlet, but he took no notice, as he also was accustomed to see his master thus after one of his stomach attacks. He brought some coffee and set it down beside the bed, and it was only when he returned after an interval and found that the cup had not been tasted, that a sudden alarm seized him, and he discovered that his master was dead. Mr. Thackeray had in fact, been seized when his mother heard him get up in the night and walk about the room, and the violence of the attack, it is supposed, brought on the effusion on the brain, which, as the post-mortem examination showed, was the immediate cause of death. Mr. Joseph Durham, the eminent sculptor, has undertaken to preserve the likeness of his deceased friend in a marble bust, which he means to present to the Garrick Club."

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—"Mr. Thackeray had many friends here, and from the translation of some of his works he was known to a wide circle of readers. Paris was always a favourite haunt of that general soul. In early life he lived in Paris 'over the water,' and it is not long since, in strolling about the Latin quarter with the best of companions, that we visited his lodgings, Thackeray inquiring after those who were already forgotten—unknown. Those who may wish to learn his early Parisian life and associations should turn to the story of 'Philip on his Way through the World.' Many incidents in that narrative are reminiscences of his own youthful literary struggles whilst living modestly in this city. Latterly fortune and fame enabled the author of *Vanity Fair* to visit imperial Paris in imperial style, and W. M. Thackeray put up generally at the Hotel de Bristol, in the Place pendome. Never was increase of fortune more gracefully worn or more generously employed. The struggling artist and small man of letters, whom he was sure to find at home or abroad, was pretty safe to be assisted if he expressed their wants. I know of many a kind act. One morning, on entering Mr. Thackeray's bedroom in Paris, I found him placing some Napoleons in a pill-box, on the lid of which was written, 'One to be taken occassionally.' 'What are you doing?' said I.' 'Well,' he replied, 'there is an old person here who says she is very ill and in distress, and I strongly suspect that this is the sort of medicine she wants. Dr. Thackeray intends to leave it on her himself. Let us walk out together.' Thackeray used to say that he came to Paris for a holiday and to revive his recollections of French cooking. But he generally overworked, especially when editing the *Cornhill Magazine*.

THE AGITATION IN ITALY.

(From the Globe, Jan. 4.)

THE following is the text of a proclamation by Garibaldi, which has just been published in the *Stampa* newspaper:—

Before the hypocritical intrigues of diplomacy, which now denying and now caressing the most sacred cause and the most solemn rights, makes a mark of them to cover the shame of its abject selfishness,

What remains there for Italians to do?

Betrayed in their aspirations and their generous initiative misrepresented, the treasury overladen with debts, dishonest or incapable men in power, a warlike enemy fortifying himself in the North, with enemies not warlike, but no less iniquitous, who seek to force us to ally ourselves with their frauds or become slaves to their influence,

What remains for Italians to do!

Let them unite! but no longer in support of men whose antecedents of tortuous policy promise nought save hatred, discord, renewal of party violence, and fatal disenchantment.

Let them unite! but not in the spirit which by incapacity and malignity has spent the vital forces of the nation in fratricidal conflict.

Let them unite! but in the name of him in whose loyalty *alone* we confide with filial truth in a supreme crisis,

IN VICTORY EMMANUEL II.

He alone never failed in his given word. The insidious arts of diplomacy will shiver, as they have ever done, against his truth and honesty. The country may confide in him in the approaching struggle; because he who was ever the bulwark of the destinies of Italy, and who risked his crown in the unequal struggle on the field of battle, will never descend to compromise, but will conduct us gloriously to Rome and Venice.

Let us, then, unite in the name and with the honesty of Victor Emmanuel. Let him be promptly invested with the dictature of the entire kingdom. Let the Parliament be closed.

Let the lists for the conscription open before the arrival of spring, for the speedy formation of columns of Volunteers, who will form the vanguard of the regular army. Let squadrons of National Guards be formed as a reserve, and let us march without loss of time on the Mincio.

In the name of Italy and Victor Emmanuel Dictator all-parties will unite; the brigandage will cease which infest the fairest jewel of the Italian Crown: the ramparts of Austria will yield: the people of Venice and Illyria will arise in insurrection—Italy will regain her own influence, and, mistress of her own destinies will be in a position to seize her capital.

GUISEPPE GARIBALDI.

MR. THACKERAY AND THE SHAKSPERIAN COMMITTEE.

(From the Globe, Jan. 4.)

SOME correspondence appears in the columns of a daily contemporary on an alleged affront offered by the "National Shakspeare Committee" to the late Mr. Thackeray, and which is said to have consisted in rejecting, by a large majority, a motion that he should be "invited" to become one of its Vice-Presidents. The *Athenæum* replied in its last number (we extract the paragraph elsewhere) to the reports on that subject, and its reply is rejoined upon in the columns of our above-cited contemporary, the *Daily News*.

Literary quarrels and jealousies are proverbial, from the days of Horace Walpole's sarcasms on them downwards. There is a subdued tone in the obituary notice of the late highly distinguished author in the last *Athenæum*, which gives colour to the conjecture that some such unfavourable tempers existed in that quarter—a quarter a good deal indentified with the 'National Shakspeare Committee.' Still, we have a constant conviction, on all such reports of incredible occurrences, that

What's impossible can't be,
And very rarely comes to pass.

It really seemed impossible (to borrow the language of one of the correspondents above-cited) that "in an assemblage of sixty educated Englishmen gathered together to do honour to the memory of our great national poet, not more than thirteen individuals voted in favour of an ordinary mark of respect being paid to the author of 'Vanity Fair.'" And we collect enough from the paragraph in the *Athenæum*, notwithstanding the contradictions given to it this morning, to perceive that the real proceeding was less unaccountable than it is made to appear. The vote against the invitation to Mr. Thackeray to become a Vice-President seems to have been founded, not upon the mere fact that he was not a member of the committee, but that two previous invitations had been sent him—one circular (which might very naturally remain unanswered) and another special—to become a member of that committee. The inference drawn from his silence was that he did not want to have anything to do with it, and we think it most probable that this inference was the true one. We cannot therefore join in the somewhat unmeasured censure thrown on the committee for not "demeaning itself," as one of its members phrased it, by a third invitation to Mr. Thackeray.

But we must say that the late lamented gentleman's apparent disinclination to take any part in the proceedings of the 'National Shakspeare Committee' seems to us fresh proof of that discernment which is a part of genius. What in the world can this *Athenæum* coterie contribute to the fame of Shakspeare? They have got some men with names, and some men with handles to their names, to join them—but what are they going to do for the greater glorification of Shakspeare? To build a *monumental* enormous deal higher than the intended Albert Memorial? To organise torch-light processions *à l'Allemande* from all the four quarters of the globe to the Crystal Palace, or the Agricultural Hall at Islington, or what is left of the International Exhibition building? It is clear we have a sort of gentlemen among us who can get exhibitions and self-exhibitions up, who will go on perennially implicating all the world as long as it will let them, from Royalty, Archiepiscopacy, Ministry, and Mayoralty downwards, in monster doings of some description—trotting it all out—wet or dry—in full ecclesiastical, courtly, military, diplomatic, and aldermanic array—for somebody's glory doubtless. But *whose*?

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 30.

Stokes, Captain, 4th King's Own Regiment, on leave, from Khandalla.
Christie, Lieutenant H. F., 5th Regiment N. L. I., on special duty, from Boorhanpore.
Roche, Lieutenant W. R., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, from Khandalla.
Hodgson, Major, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Neilgherry Hills.
Tabb, Ensign W. W., 4th Regiment, on duty, from Khandalla.
Creagh, Cornet C. B., 6th Dragoons, on leave, from Khandalla.
Watt, Assistant Surgeon J., 95th Regiment, on duty, from Nargaum.
Wood, Ensign E. G. C., 103rd Regiment, on sick leave, from Nargaum.
Lewis, Captain C. M., Staff, on route to join, from Poona.
Cameron, Surgeon Major W. C., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Cousen, Captain, 13th Regiment N. I., on special duty, from Ahmedabad.

JANUARY 31.

Pollock, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, returning from furlough from England.
Cameron, Surgeon Major W. C., 4th Brigade R. H. R., on leave, from Kirkee.
Leckie, Lieut. Colonel G. A., Staff Corps, on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 30.

Cameron, Surgeon W. C., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Shipton, Lieutenant, 33rd Regiment, to rejoin from leave, to Khandalla.
Douglas, Lieutenant C., 15th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, to England.
Creagh, Captain, 19th Regiment N. I., to join, to Baroda.
Stockwell, Lieutenant C. M., 72nd Foot, on medical certicate, to England.
Sandwith, Major, Staff Corps to rejoin, to Poona.
Roche, Lieutenant W. P., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty with Troops, to England.
Talbi, Ensign H. Jr., 44th Foot, on leave, to England.
Anderson, Brevet Major R., 56th Foot, on leave on medical certificate with Troops, to England.
Ogilvy, Staff Surgeon, Medical Staff in medical charge of Troops, to England.
Dolan, Staff Assistant Surgeon T., Medical Staff, leave on medical certificate, to England.
Skinner, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

MILITARY PAY OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, 30th January 1864.

1. It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for January 1864 will be issued to the Troops, &c. on the undermentioned days from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., (except on Saturday and on the 10th and 29th when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no moneys will be received after 1 hour) and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment.

2. The Military Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this Notice with respect to abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by Departments and Regiments and to payments being made on the days herein named.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd, General and Garrison Staff.

On Thursday and Friday, the 14th and 15th, Officers on leave and on duty at the Presidency.

On Monday the 8th, Her Majesty's 4th Regiment N. I. or R. C.

On Thursday the 11th, Gun Carriage and Gun Powder Agencies.

On Friday the 12th, H. M.'s 28th Regiment of Foot.

On Tuesday the 16th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. (or M. B).

On Thursday the 18th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Monday the 22nd, Ordnance Department.

On Wednesday the 24th, Byculla School and Roman Catholic Orphanage.

3. No Abstract or Bill will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which, can be obtained by personal applications at the Military Pay Office.

4. No money will be received or payment made after 3 P.M., on any day, nor can any cash transactions take place on the last working day of the month when the Cash Balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 29th January 1864.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the required examination in the Native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee—First Test.

Lieut. C. W. Coglan, 109th Foot.
Ensign R. P. Simpson, 109th Foot.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 30th Jan. 1864.

Messrs. F. T. Williams and W. Powell are appointed to resign their appointments in the Back Bay Survey from this date.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
29	Azeba	Brown	Mauritius Dec. 15.
30	Malta (s)	Hyde	Suez and Aden.
	M. S. Elphinstone	Fladsene	Rangoon Dec. 26.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat Jan. 29.
	Johnston Castle (s)	Main	Surat Jan. 29.
	Tonogonops	Poe	Liverpool Sept. 30.
31	Phlox (s)	Moylan	Cutch Mandvy Jan. 28.
	Euna	Nacoda	Calcutta Dec. 14.
	Shanghai	Leslie	Singapore Dec. 20.
	Thule (s)	Morice	Shanghai Dec. 12.
	Henry Miller		Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

JAN.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
30	Goolamar (s)	Downing	Surat.
	Elphinstone (s)	Athey	Surat.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat.
	Euphrates (s)	Day	Const & Calcutta.
	Goshawk	Wright	Aden.
	Star of India	Morris	London via Kurrachee.
	Louisa	Rapson	Mauritius.
	Falkland	Muir	Liverp